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IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROANOKE.

Gen. Banks About to Commence his Forward Movement.

CONFISCATION OF SLIDELL'S ESTATES.

Registered Enemies Returning to New-Orleans to Escape Starvation.

Interesting Reports of Paroled Prisoners from Texas.

Commander Renshaw Said to be Alive.

The steamship *Roanoke*, from New-Orleans March 1 and Havana March 5, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

All appearances indicated that the forward movement of Gen. BANKS' forces, was about to commence. It was expected that it would be inaugurated within two or three days after the departure of the *Roanoke*, and the intimations which we have already had through rebel sources to this effect are, therefore, in all probability, well founded.

The estates of Hon. JOHN SLIDELL have been confiscated, as appears from the following article in the *Era*, of Feb. 28:

The first case that has come up in this city regularly under the Confiscation act, was brought before the Provisional Court yesterday by Mr. LAMONT, the vigilant Prosecuting Attorney, who filed an information against JOHN SLIDELL, for the seizure of his property, and calling for its confiscation, under the act of Congress declaring the property of rebels forfeit to the Government.

The information, after setting forth the authority on which it is based, to wit, the acts of Congress; and that JOHN SLIDELL is at present in rebellion against the Government, and in the service of the so-called Confederate States, as Minister or Commissioner to France, proceeds to denounce his property as forfeited and subject to confiscation for the support of the army engaged in putting down the rebellion, and asks for its seizure and sale, after due proceedings, according to law.

The schedule of the property, as furnished to the attorney by the Quartermaster's Department, covers three sheets of foolscap. It consists entirely of real estate—houses and lots, scattered all over the city, the estimated value of which is about $320,000. The information was ordered to be filed and the matter will come up for adjudication at an early day.

Considerable interest will be taken in this case, as it is the first that has been instituted, and the party against whom it is brought is one of the leaders of the rebellion—if he was not indeed the very head and front of the offending.

In a community where he is so well known it is scarcely necessary that we should speak of either the public or private history of JOHN SLIDELL—or King John, the title by which he is better known. He had long represented Louisiana in the Senate of the United States, was a wily politician, and the most unpopular and most bitterly hated man in New-Orleans. SLIDELL was mainly instrumental in precipitating the rebellion, and retained his seat in the United States Senate till after the secession of the State. The rebellion broke out, and he became the principal adviser of DAVIS and his Cabinet.

After the return of YANCEY & Co. from their unsuccessful peregrinations in Europe, the well-known wily ways of SLIDELL recommended him as a fit representative at Paris of the rebel Government. His departure for Europe, capture on the *Trent* by Commodore WILKES, and final surrender to the demand of the British Government, are matters of such recent occurrence, it is unnecessary to say more of them at present. A more fit object to strike the first blow at under the Confiscation act could scarcely have been found. He was considered one of the wealthiest men in Louisiana; but he never spent much of his time here, and his most valuable property is in other sections of the country, or in Europe—where his money and person are now in security.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Paroled Prisoners from Texas—A Story of their Experiences—A Hero of Confederate Rule in Texas—The Conscription—A Rumor that Commander Renshaw is Still Living—A Movement to Organize a State Government in Louisiana.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, Sunday, March 1, 1863.

From a brief visit to the paroled, but not yet exchanged prisoners of the Eighth United States Infantry, now at Carrollton, I learn some particulars, and, though given without proper logical order and style, not without interest. The men, 270 in number, are in fine health and spirits, and, considering the sufferings they have endured for almost two years, seem to be in a remarkable state of preservation, showing that an active and varied life, even with the coarsest fare and hard usage, is not as destructive to soldiers as the *ennui* of unvaried camp life. Some of the facts connected with the surrender of these brave fellows by the traitor TWIGGS are naturally revived by their arrival in this city, and will bear a slight recapitulation. The command originally consisted of 366 men, rank and file, and at the breaking out of the rebellion they were stationed at Fort Davis, 500 miles distant from San Antonio. At the time of its surrender, which was on the 9th of May, 1861, it was within 15 miles of San Antonio, on its way to that city, the commander desiring and expecting to be permitted without molestation to leave Texas. At the point named, Col. REEVE was informed that preparations were made by the rebel VAN DORN to capture his force, and accordingly he took possession of a large stone house, barricaded the roads leading to it with wagons, and then placed his troops in position behind the surrounding strong corral fences. In this position he was surrounded by a force under VAN DORN, consisting of 1,900 men and eight batteries, who ordered an unconditional surrender. Col. REEVE, finding it, on examination, impossible to do otherwise, reluctantly complied with the demand.

The moment the United States troops were disarmed they were at once plundered of much of their clothing; one man was robbed of eight hundred dollars in gold, and all were treated from the beginning with harshness. This course of conduct was followed by every possible inducement for the men to accept commands in the rebel service. They were promised the back pay due by the United States; were offered each fifty dollars bounty, then one hundred, and finally, some men could have obtained five hundred dollars to take the place of rich conscripted Texans. All these inducements obtained but fifteen men, the remainder were unalterable, come weal or woe, in their determination to stand by the country's flag. They were finally on parole, given the liberty of Bexar County; they were then sent to Camp Verde, where the men suffered all sorts of privations. They were then removed on the Indian frontier, and most of the men got sick from the scurvy. Dr. PAYNE, Confederate surgeon, refused them medical attendance, and said if he had his way he would shoot them like dogs. On New-Year's day, 1862, they were drawn up in line and informed by Capt. ABBEY, McCULLOCH's regiment, that if they held any conversation with the citizens or the negroes, they would be hung like dogs to certain trees which were pointed out in the vicinity, and further, if they passed beyond a certain line of bushes which was pointed out, they would be fired on by their guards. The authorities finally becoming incensed at their determination not to enlist in the rebel service, they were imprisoned at Fort Mason, and kept under close guard. On the 29th of June, 1862, they started again for San Antonio, where they arrived in the latter part of July. On the march they were pointed out a tree, near a town called Fredericksburgh, upon which seventy-five Union men had been hung. At this place one of the *Confederate* soldiers, of Company K, McCULLOCH's regiment, was arrested for being suspected of Union sentiments, and was sent ahead under guard, ostensibly to be imprisoned at Fort Mason until trial. This man was, however, shot and left in the road, the wagons of the train subsequently passing over his body. Dr. PAYNE picked up the head and pitched it into one of the wagons, and said it would do for a foot-ball.

On the 15th of September, 1862, GEORGE DARKER escaped from San Antonio and walked 200 miles in six days. This was at the time there was such an excitement owing to the escape of Gen. HAMILTON. DARKER, unfortunately, was taken before he made good his retreat into Mexico, and under a guard of Texans and Mexicans, was brought back to San Antonio. At least a thousand persons assembled in the plaza to look at the "d—d Yankee," and he for some time subsequently gratified the eyes of the populace by working on the streets, chained to a vagabond Indian with a ball to each leg. A second time he tried to escape, when a Major TAYLOR, commanding the rebel forces, was so outraged "at such a high offence against Heaven," that he ordered the man to be shot. Among the heroes of the Confederate rule in Texas is a Capt. DUFF, who was at one time a soldier in the Second United States Infantry, but was for misconduct sentenced to receive fifty lashes and be branded with the letter D on his back and dismissed from the service. This man has, and still is, distinguishing himself for his unheard-of cruelties to Union people. At Fredericksburgh, after Gen. HAMILTON's escape, he shot the Union men in presence of their wives and children, and then gave the latter up to the vilest abuse of his soldiers. He tied some of these unfortunate Union men to trees and amused himself by shooting at them with his pistol, for a mark. He burned several houses and fired the German Church with his own hands. At Austin, these soldiers found that the greatest excitement prevailed against Gen. HAMILTON, and nothing, so far, has saved his children from destruction except their youth. When our men passed his house, the little fellows ran out and clapped their hands, and showed every sign of pleasure and sympathy.

The conscription is carried on throughout Texas with the greatest severity;—a party of Germans in the southern part of Travis County, who resisted this oppression, were coolly massacred, as an evidence of what might be the fate of others who resisted the authorities. Our men found that Northwestern Texas was thoroughly loyal, and this fact was impressed upon our soldiers whenever they got an opportunity of speaking unobserved. They hoped and prayed that the National Government would speedily do something to rescue them from the more than Algerine bondage. Northeastern Texas, commencing with Austin, was full of secesh proclivities, but the conscripts from that section, who came down with our men to do service at Port Hudson, lamented their fate, and wished the war was over; one or two said they had offered their farms and all their improvements to be released, but they were not heeded. All the stock of Eastern Texas has been driven off to feed BRAGG's army and the forces about Richmond.

The prisoners arrived at Alexandria on the 7th of February. The town, once so flourishing, is now in ruins. There are at this place, however, immense quantities of cotton and army beef and pork. There was also a large quantity of provisions stored at Shreveport. There is a fort below Alexandria, but with no guns mounted; the only other show of defence is at Gordon's Landing, sixty miles below, where there is a fort with four casemate guns of light calibre, and an earthwork in the rear unfinished. A gunboat is now being built at Shreveport; one was finished and launched, but it sank from being overloaded with iron. The Confederates now have the *Webb* and the *Queen of the West*.

An expedition up Red River would recover immense quantities of cotton, as the planters of that rich cotton-growing region have never destroyed the staple; on the contrary, have protected it with the utmost care. Immense quantities have been sent from this region into Mexico and shipped to England from Mexican ports. Our men saw one cotton train on the march, which consisted of two hundred and seventy-three wagons, which would return to the Confederacy with blankets, clothing, and other things needed by the Jeff. Davis soldiers.

One of the most startling rumors brought by these men is, that Commander RENSHAW is not dead. Some of the Galveston prisoners said they were willing to swear that he was now alive and well in Galveston. The Galveston prisoners all agree that the native born Southern officers, after the battle, treated them with every possible courtesy, but that the Northern renegades in the rebel service, these military "Copperheads," but for the restraint put upon them by the Southern officers, would have butchered our men in cold blood. This fact was mentioned to MAGRUDER, who replied, "That such conduct was quite natural under the circumstances." All the men agree that WAINWRIGHT was the very impersonation of chivalrous bravery, and that he had won the day, the rebels having spiked their guns ashore, but seeing the cotton boats approach, he signalized the *Owasco* and the other gunboats to come to his assistance, but they apparently kept out of the fight, and left him, after all his daring deeds, to be sacrificed. I should perhaps mention that the Texan refugees, who were captured among our troops at Galveston, were tried by a Court-martial and hastily executed. One of these men had won an enviable reputation here while acting as a scout under Gen. WEITZEL, who pronounced him one of the bravest men that ever lived. Meantime, the Confederate pilot that endeavored to entice the *Cambria* into Galveston harbor, and who is represented by the Texan refugees here as one of their bitterest foes, this man, I understand, is about our streets a paroled prisoner. At all events, the Texans say so, and they further add that they will kill him on sight, no matter what may be the consequences.

To appreciate fully the infamous conduct of the Confederate military authorities of Texas, toward the men surrendered by TWIGGS, it is necessary to read the following official document:

SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 18, 1861.

The undersigned, Commissioners on the part of the State of Texas, fully empowered to exercise the authority undertaken by them, have formally and solemnly agreed with Brevet Maj.-Gen. DAVID E. TWIGGS, United States Army, commanding the Department of Texas, that the troops of the United States shall leave the soil of the State, by the way of the coast; that they shall take with them the arms of respective corps, including the battery at Fort Duncan, and the battery of the same character at Fort Brown, and shall be allowed the necessary means for regular and comfortable movement, provisions, tents, etc., etc., and transportation.

It is the desire of the Commission that there shall be no infraction of this agreement on the part of the State. It is their wish, on the contrary, that every facility shall be afforded the troops. They are our friends. They have heretofore afforded to our people all the protection in their power, and we owe them every consideration.

The public property at the various posts other than that above recited for the use of the troops will be turned over to agents to be appointed by the Commission, who will give due and proper receipts for the whole to the officers of the army, who they relieve in their custody of the public property.

THOMAS J. DEVINE,
P. N. LOCKETT,
T. A. CLAVERICK,
Commissioners on behalf of Committee of Public Safety.

A few days ago business took me in the vicinity of Bay Ridge country, where are to be seen the graves of our volunteer soldiers who have died in this city. On the simple wooden slabs that mark the resting places of those patriotic men, I saw the abbreviated letters which designated every New-England State. Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont and Rhode Island all contributed their quota, and here in this distant land, and in this low, alluvial soil, instead of the rocky heights of their native homes, repose these men, who have given their lives in defence of the integrity of the Union. One could not resist shedding a tear over such self-sacrificing patriotism. And what a lesson their lives and death teach the miserable politicians and Secessionists of the North who are in all possible ways embarrassing the action of the National Government, or more vicious still, crying for an ignoble peace. On last All Saint's Day some pious hands had erected over the entrance to this grave-yard an arch, upon which was inscribed in large letters, "To the Brave Defenders of our Common Country." Before I left the sacred spot I discovered two military officers who were reading the simple records, and each seemed to be intently engaged with the subject matter before them—a moment more I recognized Gen. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of the State, and Capt. MILLER, our popular acting Mayor. These gallant gentlemen and soldiers were, it seems, making an examination, preliminary to ordering such improvements as were necessary to protect these graves from desecration—a fact which does credit to their heads and hearts, and no more than might be expected from two of the most deservedly popular officers that have been sent here from New-England—gentlemen, indeed, who have combined with rare felicity the best qualities of the soldier and civilian. Returning homeward, I stopped at St. Joseph's grave-yard, where there is a tomb to me singular in architecture and interest. The exterior, which is about ten feet high, is of brick, covered over with stucco, and most singularly ornamented with shells. The southern side is open, presenting the interior of the walls to the spectator. The ceiling is painted blue, and studded with golden stars. In the back is a handsome relief, in marble, of the Virgin; lower down, effigies of our Saviour, St. Peter, and monks in different costumes. On a slightly raised elevation are the larger bones of the deceased, the smaller ones wrought into fantastic forms against the ceiling around the skull. In front of these are three silver candlesticks, and an ancient vellum-bound prayer-book. The whole interior is protected from absolute intrusion by a light iron grating. I understand that this is the tribute erected by affection to a dear friend, and that the living mourner, on prescribed days, enters this house of the dead, and on bended knees offers prayers for his own salvation, and repose for the departed spirit whose mortal remains are visible to the eye.

In the yard adjoining my residence is just at this moment a curiosity that would create a sensation at a Northern Horticultural Exhibition. An orange tree of large size, presents the varied richness of possessing on individual branches, the perfect golden orange, the half-ripe and the incipient fruit, and contrasting with the brilliant yellow and light greens, and the dark leaves, are ten thousand sprays of white blossoms, which seem hourly to be pushing up into the midday world, rivaling the snow in whiteness and Araby in perfume. There are delicate flowers enough to sanctify and supply a thousand lovely bridals; it is an intolerable shame that our temperate climates of the North should be shorn of all this semi-tropical magnificence.

At a Union meeting, held last evening at the Lyceum Hall, resolutions were passed looking to the speedy formation of a State Government. Until the Mississippi River is open, I fear such a most desirable thing will be difficult to accomplish with permanent success. The movement, however, is a healthy sign of the times, and shows that such patriotic gentlemen as THOS. J. DURANT, T. AD. ROSELIUS, and other noble men, are alive to the importance of placing Louisiana beyond the hope of ever again being sacrificed on the altar of rebellion—ever again, against the legally expressed will of her people, crushed under the Juggernaut cars of JEFF. DAVIS despotism.

STARVATION IN THE SOUTH.

"REGISTERED ENEMIES" RETURN FOR BREAD AND TAKE THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

From the New-Orleans Era, Feb. 28.

About twenty persons arrived at Hickok's Landing yesterday afternoon. They went from here a few weeks ago, and found such complete destitution that they returned to save themselves from starvation.

They were all registered enemies, but got enough of secession, and came back ready to take the oath of allegiance, which every one of them did.

Every one of them was suffering from actual hunger, and the children were crying for food.

Two Confederate officers—one a Major and the other a Captain—came within our lines yesterday. They said they were paroled by Admiral FARRAGUT last Spring, and exchanged afterward, but that the Confederate Government would not receive them because they had belonged to the Louisiana State Guard.

The Captain took the oath of allegiance, and the Major took the alien oath.

Both seemed to have had enough of "Dixie" to satisfy them.

AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Rebels Throwing Shells at Our Workmen on the Canal.

Progress of the Yazoo Pass Expedition.

CAIRO, Tuesday, March 10.

Late arrivals bring advices from Vicksburgh up to Thursday last. The rebels were throwing occasional shells at our workmen in the canal opposite Vicksburgh, doing no damage. The dredging machines were still working.

A transport from Yazoo Pass, reports the continued progress of the expedition.

It is rumored that the railroad and telegraph lines, between Jackson and Columbus, are to be abandoned. The troops now guarding them will be sent to Vicksburgh.

The Ohio and Mississippi Rivers are still rising.

OUR MEMPHIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Ram Lafayette Gone Down the River to Vicksburgh, &c.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, March 1, 1863.

The ram *Lafayette* passed down the river last night at 10 o'clock, bound to Vicksburgh. She left Cairo on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, and has made an excellent run, considering how deep she is in the water. As she lightened by the burning of her coal, and the machinery got limbered up, she increased her speed. She is accompanied by the steamer *Gen. Lyon*, having in tow four mortar batteries, (13 inches,) and the *Ike Hem*, with coal barges. The little steamtug *Daisy* is also in company, going down as a dispatch-boat for the squadron.

We receive the exciting intelligence to-day of the capture of the *Indianola* on the Red River, and Admiral PORTER has sent dispatches up the river of an important character. He, no doubt, needs the *Lafayette* and all the other effective vessels that can be sent to him at this time. The *Lafayette* will be an uncomfortable customer to deal with, if her crew are equal to her armament and other fighting qualifications.

DE SOTO.

IMPORTANT TO DESERTERS

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

An Amnesty to Deserters who will Return Before the 1st of April.

A Warning to Those who Promote Desertions.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 10.

The *Chronicle* of to-morrow will contain the following:

By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION

RESPECTING SOLDIERS ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 10, 1863.

In pursuance of the twenty-sixth section of the act of Congress, entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes, approved on the third of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, I ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States do hereby order and command that all soldiers enlisted or drafted into the service of the United States, now absent from their regiments without leave, shall forthwith return to their respective regiments. And I do hereby declare and proclaim that all soldiers now absent from their respective regiments without leave who shall on or before the 1st day of April, 1863, report themselves at any rendezvous designated by the General Orders of the War Department, No. 58, hereto annexed, may be restored to their respective regiments without punishment except the forfeiture of pay and allowances during their absence, and all who do not return within the time above specified, shall be arrested as deserters, and punished as the law provides.

And whereas, evil disposed and disloyal persons, at sundry places, have enticed and procured soldiers to desert and absent themselves from their regiments, thereby weakening the strength of the armies and prolonging the war, giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and cruelly exposing the gallant and faithful soldiers remaining in the ranks to increased hardships and dangers;

I do, therefore, call upon all patriotic and faithful citizens to oppose and resist the aforementioned dangerous and treasonable crimes, and aid in restoring to their regiments all soldiers absent without leave, and to assist in the execution of the act of Congress for "enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," and to support the proper authorities in the prosecution and punishment of offenders against said act and aid in suppressing the insurrection and the rebellion.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, this 10th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States sixty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Proposed Training School for Primary Teachers—The Protection of Gas Consumers in Brooklyn—Public Sessions of the Board of Brokers—Military Statistics—Appropriation of the Canal Revenues—Vallandigham and the Governor—A New Democratic Policy, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 10, 1863.

The State, great in many things, but in nothing so great as in her Common School system, proposes, by a bill now on the Assembly files, to appropriate for two years, and until otherwise enacted, the sum of $3,000 annually for a training school of primary teachers in the City of Oswego, provided the citizens or Board of Education in that city, within one year, provide the necessary buildings and other appliances—the school to be under the general direction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. This bill impresses me most favorably. In the first place, the importance of providing thoroughly trained primary teachers for the schools of the State, cannot be over-estimated. In all that the State has heretofore done, it has in nothing gone to the beginning before, as is proposed in this bill. If we have not proper primary teachers we have not begun right, no matter how splendid our educational system. In the second place, the location for the school is most happily chosen. Oswego is admirably adapted, by location on the shores of Lake Ontario, by the enlightened public spirit of her citizens, and the interest they take, not only in educational but in every enterprise looking to the progress of the State, to be the pioneer in so promising a work. A more meritorious bill is not embraced within the files of the Assembly, and I confidently hope that it will command the favorable action of the Legislature.

According to a bill introduced by Mr. HUGHES, and reported from the Committee on the Affairs of Cities, gas consumers in the City of Brooklyn need protection; and it is provided that no gas company, now or hereafter, shall be allowed to charge more than one price for gas, but a uniform rate, provided this act does not violate any agreement between such Company and the city authorities; and it is not to apply to persons consuming more than 4,000 feet of gas in one building.

The experience attending the organization of the Assembly has eventuated in a bill giving the Clerk all the powers of Speaker until one is regularly chosen.

Brooklyn seems determined to have railroads enough, bye-and-by, the number proposed being increased by one from Hamilton Ferry to Bergen-street, for which Mr. JOHNSON has introduced a bill.

Many citizens of New-York want to have the sessions of the New-York Board of Brokers public, and for this purpose Mr. DEAN introduces a bill. It is said also, that there is a bill here, but not yet introduced, regulating the operations of street brokers in the vicinity of William-street and Exchange-place.

Mr. DEAN will, at an early day, introduce a bill to continue Sixth-avenue, New-York, through to Canal-street.

A Bureau of Military Statistics is almost a necessary result of the times in which we live, and the bill introduced in the House by Mr. BEARD seems to be well designed to meet the case. It provides that it shall be the duty of the Chief of the Bureau of Military Statistics to collect and preserve, in permanent form, an authentic sketch of every person from this State who has volunteered into the service of the General Government since the 15th day of April, 1861; also, a record of the services of the several regiments, which shall include an account of their organization, and subsequent history and operations, together with an account of the aid afforded by the several towns and counties. Six thousand dollars is appropriated to pay the expenses, and the term of the office created shall be one year. The bill does not, however, provide how it shall be filled.

The usefulness of such a Bureau as this cannot be doubted. Material for history, generally neglected and frequently lost, will be gathered in time, and the part taken by the Empire State in the suppression of the Rebellion will have an enduring record.

The bill reported by Mr. DEPEW from the Committee of Ways and Means, some time since, imposing a tax on brokers, factors and middle-men in the sale of goods, wares, merchandise, &c., and subsequently referred back to the committee to hear protestants, has been introduced into the Senate by Mr. ANGEL. It is scarcely second to any in importance on the files, and is understood to have the approbation of the Comptroller.

It was the Annual Appropriation, not the Supply bill, which the House has passed with so much promptness. The Supply bill will be reported by Mr. DEPEW at an early day, and will not be suffered to lag, as has sometimes been the case, till the last hours of the session, to become the reservoir of all sorts of things, good and bad.

The Senate bill entitled "An act to Appropriate the Remainder of the Revenues," came up in the House to-day, when the House Committee proposed to amend so as to read: For the construction of double locks on the Erie Canal where there are now single ones, $300,000, and $385,348 90 for extraordinary repairs, equitably apportioned to the different sections. For this Mr. DEPEW, in Committee of the Whole, moved to restore the Senate bill, which applies the remainder of the Canal revenues in payment of the debt of the State, and certain repairs, damages, &c., and, in support of his motion, took issue with the policy of constructing the proposed locks at this time.

Mr. MATTOON, of Oswego, supported the lock substitute, though perhaps opposed to the particular locality he represents, and contended that the necessities of the Canals and the country floating its products through our Canals, demanded the improvements and appropriation.

Messrs. SEYMOUR, MURPHY and SHERMAN took the same ground. Mr. CORNELL opposed the substitute. Mr. DEPEW put his views before the House, in support of the original, or Anti-Lock bill, and in favor of applying the revenues to the payment of onerous debts, with great force and eloquence. He called the attention of the House, as did Mr. CORNELL, to the proposed Canal Convention, at Chicago, in June next, a movement in which the State should cooperate. Mr. MONROE, of Onondaga, supported the positions of Mr. DEPEW, which were combatted by Mr. BEACOCK, of Fulton.

The debate was one of unusual interest, and at its conclusion, Mr. DAVIS, of Tioga, who moved that the Committee rise and report progress, with the sole view of giving time to investigate the merits of the two propositions before the House. Consequently, after some further remarks by Mr. MATTOON, demonstrating the importance of increasing the capacity of the Erie Canal, the question was postponed. It will come up again, in the regular order, on Thursday.

Sundry rumors are afloat, but not authenticated fully, concerning the interviews at the Governor's residence, when VALLANDIGHAM, BIGLER, and others occupying an extreme position against the war and the Government, beside Gov. SEYMOUR, were present. These rumors bear out the statement I have repeatedly made, that the Democratic party was about to change front and come out for the war and the Government. It is understood that BIGLER, speaking for Pennsylvania, agreed with Gov. SEYMOUR, in favor of a moderate policy, and that VALLANDIGHAM, partially, at least, acquiesced in the necessity for a modified policy, if not a complete change of ground, by the Democratic party. Gov. SEYMOUR was firm in opposition to the extremes to which VALLANDIGHAM, BROOKS, WOOD & Co. were rushing, and declared plainly that he would not follow. The idea of a National Convention was discussed, but there is at present no concerted action on that point, though it is understood that there is a proposition to bring it before Congress at its next session, for the authorization of a National Convention. The late meeting in New-York City, and the speeches of Mr. VAN BUREN, Judge DALY and Mr. BRADY are having their effect. There is going on a systematic reconstruction of the Democratic policy, and a deliberate falling back from the position of quasi sympathy with the rebels, and to one in support of the country. Right-minded men of all parties are coming upon one common platform, on the subject of the war. Fortunately, there is little prospect that they will be disturbed there by the Brookes, the Deans, the Woods, and others, who only need to go to the rebellious States to be properly at home.

There are grists to be ground, and the inference is that a Grinding Committee is necessary. It is a latter-day contrivance, and has, in general, a corrupt odor. Every good piece admitted tells favor, it nevertheless has ever been near relation to most of the rascally legislation with which different localities, and the State at large, have been inflicted. Whatever may have been the fact of its origin, it has been perpetuated chiefly for objects that could not be realized in a fair and square way of doing things. What the Legislature, after an open and deliberate canvass of bills, would reject on their merits, the Grinding Committee has usually been relied on to put through. It is a patent system of log-rolling, and while sometimes it has done things that have been good, it has done much more that has been bad. There is no actual necessity for it. If there was, and it was a proper thing to have, why not make it one of the Standing Committees of the House, with the others, instead of waiting till the bargains are made, and the appliances are ready?

But there is no use of talking against it. This Legislature is not going to turn reformers. No such instance of abnegation is to be witnessed within these hundred days. I don't say that this Legislature is better or worse than its predecessor, I only know that it is not its humor to forego the Grinding Committee, any more than some other things that "facilitate legislation." So a Grinding Committee we will have, and that, too, before long. I don't think we can wait much longer, for it is time for that sort of thing to begin.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 10.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the Washington Life Insurance Company.

To amend the act to provide for the incorporation of religious Societies, so as to allow Bishops and Priests of Roman Catholic Churches to hold the property of Churches. Ayes, 20; Noes, 5. Negative votes, Messrs. Angel, Bell, Hutchinson, Low, Tobey.

The bill relative to the lands devised by BENJAMIN TOWNSEND.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The General Assessment law was taken up. A long debate ensued.

On a motion of Mr. YOUNG, to strike out the exemption of clergymen.

After a long discussion, said exemption was stricken out, and progress was reported.

Recess until 7 P. M.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 10.

On motion of Mr. T. C. FIELDS the privilege of the floor was unanimously extended to Mr. JAS. M. SPENCER during his stay in the Capital.

The annual report of the New-York State Agricultural College of Ovid was presented.

The bill to appropriate the surplus of the canal revenues was taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. JOHNSON, of Kings, in the chair.

The Assembly bill applies $300,000 of the surplus revenues for the enlargement of the locks between Montezuma and Rochester, and the balance, $385,000, to extraordinary repairs.

Mr. DEPEW moved to substitute the Senate bill, which appropriates $200,000 for the payment of the temporary loan, contracted under article 7, section 10, of the Constitution, and falling due Oct. 1; $300,000 for the payment of overdue and unpaid awards, bearing interest, and the balance, $179,000, to extraordinary repairs.

After a protracted discussion, progress was reported, and the House took a recess until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock.

Mr. DEAN, of New-York, introduced a bill to prevent banks, banking associations, and other corporations and individuals, from depreciating the currency of the United States, and regulating transactions in gold and silver coin and foreign bills of exchange. It provides as follows:

SECTION 1. All contracts, to be hereafter made for the purchase, or sale, or loaning of gold and silver coin or bullion, secured by pledge, or deposit, or other disposition of gold or silver coin, whether upon call loan, or upon certificates of deposit, or checks payable in coin, hereafter by or drawn on, and certified or not certified, by any bank or banker, if to be performed after a period exceeding three days, shall be in writing, or printed, and signed by the parties, their agents or attorneys; and shall have affixed thereto the requisite stamps, and be made in all respects to conform to the provisions of the laws of the United States; and any contract so made, which does not comply with the provisions of this act, and with such laws of the United States, shall be, and hereby is declared to be absolutely void and of no effect.

SEC. 2.—No loan of currency, or money on the security of gold or silver coin as aforesaid, or of other securities connected with gold or silver coin, or upon the pledge or hypothecation of foreign bills of exchange, shall be made exceeding in amount the par value of the coin or bills of exchange pledged or deposited as security; and any loan so made, or attempted to be made, shall be utterly void; and any party to such a contract, his executors, administrators, or assigns, may, at any time within one year from the date of such contract, bring suit before any Court of competent jurisdiction, to recover back, for his own use and benefit, the money paid, or the value of the coin or bills pledged on any contract so made in accordance with this act, and with the laws of the United States.

SEC. 3. It shall not be lawful for any bank, banking association, or individual banker, savings institutions, trust companies, or other corporations, authorized to receive money on deposit, to issue certificates of deposits, or certify checks or drafts, payable in gold or silver coin.

SEC. 4. In the quarterly reports to be hereafter made by any bank, banking association, or individual banker, to the Superintendent of the Banking Department, it shall be distinctly set forth in such report the amount of gold or silver held by each bank, banking association, &c., which shall belong to such banks, banking associations, &c., respectively, and the amount of gold or silver coin or bullion which they shall have on deposit belonging to any individual or corporation; and they shall further, in such report, in the item of loans and discounts, specify particularly what amount of such loans or discounts are made upon the security or pledge of gold and silver coin, or upon certificates of deposit payable in gold and silver, or upon checks payable in gold and silver, or upon foreign bills of exchange.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, if at any time he has any reason to suppose that any bank, banking association or individual banker has made any loans upon the security or pledge of gold and silver coin, or foreign bills of exchange, to examine such banks, banking associations, &c., through its or his proper officer, forthwith to report to him the amount, which they have so loaned; and such reports, when so made, shall be open to the inspection of any party desiring to see or copy the same.

SEC. 6. Any bank, banking association, or individual banker, insurance company, trust company, or corporation, violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed to have forfeited its charter, and shall be proceeded against accordingly; and it is hereby declared to be the duty of the Attorney-General to take the necessary proceedings to procure such forfeiture.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

A Formidable Force Sent Against the Rebels at Spring Hill.

RETREAT OF VAN DORN.

Further Particulars of the Affair at Thompson's Station.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 10.

A special dispatch from Franklin, Tenn., says a large force of artillery, infantry and cavalry, moved yesterday against the enemy posted at Spring Hill. If the rebels make a stand there will be a heavy engagement, as it is the determination that COBURN's disaster at Thompson's Station shall be retrieved.

A special dispatch from another source, from Murfreesboro, says a report reached there yesterday that VAN DORN's rebel force had been defeated and a greater portion of them captured.

Gen. ROSECRANS has ordered that all persons whose natural supporters are in the rebel service, and whose sympathies and connections are such that they cannot give assurance of their loyalty, will hold themselves in readiness to go South of our lines within ten days.

LATER—RETREAT OF VAN DORN.

NASHVILLE, Monday, March 9.

The rebel VAN DORN's force have retreated south, and are reported to be across Duck River.

There are no rebels between Franklin and Columbia.

All is quiet at Murfreesboro.

A heavy rain has been falling all day and part of last night. The river is rising.

PARTICULARS OF THE SPRING HILL BATTLE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

The attack upon our forces stationed at Spring Hill was led by the rebel Gen. FORREST in person, under orders from Gens. BRAGG and VAN DORN. The rebel forces were better armed and caparisoned than usual, and were variously estimated at from 18,000 to 20,000 in numbers. The battle raged with the utmost fury during Thursday, and our troops exhibited the greatest bravery throughout.

The attack was not a surprise, and was not altogether unexpected. Plans had been perfected for the total destruction of the rebel forces, but, owing to the terrible condition of the roads, *and the lack of earnestness of purpose and perseverance on the part of some of our officers high in command, who should have hurried forward reinforcements, the day was lost to us.* In this connection, Gen. GILBERT, commanding division, is severely censured. For some reasons, he has ever been unfortunate in this war, as well as unpopular among the officers and soldiers.

There is no question here about the behavior of our troops. They fought splendidly during Thursday, and acted with the steadiness of veterans, but were finally overpowered and driven back by the rebel host. The rebel cavalry came down upon Col. COBURN's brigade just before dark, and routed it completely, leaving no hope for rallying at that late hour of the day, especially as ammunition trains had been turned back toward Franklin, and many of our men were entirely out of ammunition.

The loss of the rebels in the action, as near as could be ascertained, was *two hundred and ten* (210) killed, and *five hundred* wounded. There is but little doubt that the rebel loss is much greater than this, as during the skirmishing, early in the day, our troops held a decided advantage over the rebels, and the latter carried back their killed and wounded.

None of our officers were killed, although quite a number were wounded. Our loss in non-commissioned officers and enlisted men foot up as follows: Killed, 100; wounded, 210; taken prisoners by Gen. FORREST, about 1,000. The Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry lost 360 killed, wounded and missing; the Thirty-third Indiana Infantry, 440; Twenty-second Wisconsin, 150; Nineteenth Michigan, 454.

During Thursday night the rebels retreated. Our forces left to us after the battle were not sufficient here to follow them up. If this could have been done, this dearly-won rebel success might have been turned into a decided Union victory. Gen. ROSECRANS has been here, and, judging from his looks, will make some of our "political" Generals more attentive, or make the military profession a very unpopular one for them.

On Saturday, the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry and the Fourth Michigan Cavalry had quite a battle with a body of rebels advancing toward Unionville. The affair took place near the town.

The following are the results:

1. The rebels were badly whipped.
2. The Federal loss was very small.
3. Two hundred and thirty rebels were killed and wounded and left upon the field.
4. We captured 60 rebels, a considerable number of small arms, one spiked brass 6-pounder howitzer, and a quantity of stores.

B. C. T.

THE NATIONAL MILITIA.

The Proposed Exemption of Quakers from Military Service.

Coleman's Eutaw House,
Baltimore, Monday, March 2, 1863.

To Hon. H. L. Dawes, M. C.:

My Dear Sir: When in Washington last week, I listened with much interest to the debates in Congress upon the Conscript bill, then pending; I have observed, in the newspapers, much notices of memorials from the religious society of "Friends," asking that their peculiar conscientious scruples upon the subject of war might still be respected by the present Congress, as they have been for some years past by the General as well as the different State Governments.

Whilst I am fully aware of the patriotic motives of the authors of this bill, as well as its supporters, and the extreme difficulty of making any important law which will not bear heavily upon individuals, I can readily see that they are not familiar with the doctrines of this highly respectable religious Society, nor the effect which the enforcement of this bill (if passed in its present form) would have upon the great cause for which our nation is now struggling.

Something over two hundred years ago, the Society of "Friends," or Quakers, embraced and advocated the principles of peace among the doctrines promulgated by the Saviour when personally upon earth. At that time the English Government allowed them to be subjected to the severest possible persecutions and torture, all of which they bore with the most quiet Christian resignation. When disinterested persons saw innocent men and women imprisoned, tortured and even put to death for their religious professions, they began to inquire into the cause, which had the effect to add to the numbers of these peculiar people. During the early settlement of this country, many of this Society came here with the full expectation of having the privilege of worshipping God according to their own convictions, in a quiet, peaceable manner. But they were sadly disappointed. These men of peace and good will to all were treated more barbarously by the Puritans than they had been before they left England. The Colonies of Virginia and New-England made their settlements among the natives by force of arms. Wm. Penn planted his colony among the savages upon the principles of peace. And its early history is far more beautiful and satisfactory than either of the others. It forms one of the brightest eras in the history of the settlement of America, and carries with it its own commentary. The world has learned to respect men of true conscientious scruples.

Even within thirty-five years I have seen respectable members of the Society of Friends imprisoned for not doing military duty; their property taken from them to pay military fines, which, if they had voluntarily paid, would have been acknowledging their principles in fault. Wise statesmen have seen that the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States was right, in guaranteeing "religious liberty to all."

Now let me tell you the effect of enforcing this Conscript law against the Quakers. *It will help the enemies of our common country more than any other act that this Government can possibly devise.*

Whenever a faithful member of this Society is drafted, he will quietly submit himself to any torture that the Government officers may subject him to; even death itself will be met with calm resignation, and perhaps the last words from the lips of the dying man would be, "*Lord forgive them, for they know not what they do.*"

The numerous enemies of our country, and particularly of the Administration, would set up such a cry of persecution, as would be heard with most fearful effect from one end of the country to the other.

It is quite impossible for any consistent member of the Society of Friends to take up arms, or pay a fine for not doing it, and adhere to his religious principles, which to die for he would consider his eternal gain.

No one can say that there is any want of love of country among the Quakers, for they have always been most loyal. But it is simply on account of their life-long Christian faith; their fear of God instead of man, which prevents their shedding human blood in defence of their country's rights.

A more philanthropic, liberal and public-spirited people cannot be found, as will witness their large contributions to public charities of all kinds, in every part of the country where they are to be found. Hospitals, asylums, infirmaries and public schools, have ever found their largest supporters among the Friends. I do not say this to the disparagement of the many others who have done so nobly for the same objects.

If the spirit of war was permitted to control their actions, some thousands of their members might now be found in the tented field, arrayed with the implements of war, eager for the deadly combat. There are between three and four thousand members of this Society in the States of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, who have suffered greatly during this war, on account of their religious principles. But [illegible] can ever be compelled to fight under the Southern Confederacy against the Union. It is a [illegible] of Quakers have emigrated, in years past, from the Southern to the Northwestern States, on account of [illegible] their religious and Anti-Slavery principles. At the present time, there are thirty-six thousand members of the "Indiana *Yearly Meeting* of Friends." This "*yearly meeting*" is composed of other Western States, besides Indiana. Every member is loyal to the heart, and will support the Government in any manner that does not *compromise* the very *foundation of his religious faith*. If you attempt to enforce this bill in its present form, and try to convert these *men of peace* into *men of war* by force, you will give the opponents of our Government another powerful lever, which they will seize at once, and use with even strategy against the Administration.

There are many young men who have departed from the religious faith of their fathers, and voluntarily gone into the service of the army; as many, perhaps, as could conscientiously take up arms.

During the Revolutionary War and the war of 1812 statesmen appreciated the feelings which governed this peculiar class of religious people, although they were obliged, in many instances, to endure sufferings for their faith. Some of their younger members left them and entered the army. Gen. Greene, of Rhode Island, who became the intimate friend and companion of Gen. Washington, was a remarkable instance. The serene manners of the Quakers cause their tacit influence to be entirely overlooked by the noisy politicians of the present day.

Few stop to inquire who were the early advocates in England of the abolishment of Slavery in the British West Indies. No one asks, now-a-days, who plead so hard for the prison reforms in all Europe.

The Quakers have ever been among the most liberal philanthropists in England as well as our own country. To-day there are seven members of the English Parliament who are prominent and exemplary members of the Society of Friends. John Bright is a member. Richard Cobden, together with these self-same Quakers, are doing all that lies in their power to sustain, in England, American freedom, the old Union, and the present Government of the United States. Will American statesmen willingly and knowingly lend their influence to the *oppression* of those who have been pleading for the *oppressed* for a much longer period than our Government is years old? It cannot be. We require the influence continually of those noble-hearted, God-fearing English philanthropists who are working so hard for us. Will enlightened minds pursue a retrograde in this hour of our country's trials? Never! Christian philanthropy cries to the heart of every man, No! This question is a far broader one than appears at first sight. This Society is exerting an immense influence in favor of freedom of person, liberty of conscience and speech, and the support of proper government throughout the civilized World. Will intelligent gentlemen attempt to crush their best efforts for humanity, and thereby aid the enemies of our Government? It cannot be. It may be supposed that I am a member of this Society, or that I am interested for some of my friends whom I desire to have exempted. I am neither a member of the Society myself, nor have I any relatives that I am aware of, who would receive any advantage by reason of exemption from military duty on account of conscientious scruples. I am of the opinion that the Friends are the only denomination who founded their religious faith upon the principles of peace. No one has ever asked me to speak in defence of these good people. I do it at my own suggestion, in pure justice toward a modest but high-toned class of Christians, and with the strongest desire to assist the Government in every possible manner. I claim no exemption for myself by reason of conscientious scruples.

I am now engaged in visiting the Hospitals of the Army, and looking after the interests of our soldiers in the field. I am doing this upon my own responsibility and expense.

I have just returned from a visit to the Army of the Potomac, where I found everything in a most prosperous condition. Not the slightest vestige of demoralization did I discover; on the contrary, there was every indication of the very best feeling among the troops. They seemed to be all of one mind, eager to be led against the enemy.

Many of those whose time of enlistment expires during the coming Spring and Summer, expressed not only a willingness, but a strong determination to reënlist when their time was out.

I heard officers and privates declare that this rebellion *must* and *shall* be put down. I heard no one question the policy of the Government.

I heard men express deep feelings of *scorn* for those *persons* and *newspapers* in the North who were trying to discourage the brave men in the field.

I leave to-day for Fortress Monroe. I intend to return to my home in Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass., next week.

I remain, dear Sir,
Very truly yours,
CLARKSON T. COLLINS.

The First New-York Cavalry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article in the *Herald*, of the 2d inst., taken from a Wheeling paper, may lead some of our friends to think that part of our regiment (the First New-York Cavalry,) was implicated in the "disgraceful escapade" of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, at Strasburgh, on the 26th [illegible] panies of our regiment were sent out to drive back the enemy. We [illegible] from the frightened fugitives the whereabouts of the rebels [illegible] to Strasburgh in search of them without being able to find them. Gen. Milroy's remark to our Commander, Major Adams, the next morning, "God bless the First New-York Cavalry," does not look as though our regiment was in fault. We have no correspondent for the Press with us, consequently are seldom mentioned. But we don't want to be confounded with "skedaddlers," or have them get the praise due to us, as was the case lately in the recapture of the passengers and horses taken from the stage, who were retaken by a party of ours, under the command of Capt. Jones. Our regiment is the oldest volunteer cavalry regiment in the service, and has now been in constant service since leaving Alexandria last Spring. It has never been disgraced, and with such a commander as our present one—Lieut.-Col. [illegible]—there need be no fear that it will. If you can find room for these few lines, you will let our friends know that we are still the "First New-York Cavalry," or, as the late Gen. Kearney used to call us, the "Lincoln Horse."

Your obedient servant,
THOS. R. LEAVITT,
First Lieutenant Co. A, 1st N. Y. Cav.
Winchester, Wednesday, March 4, 1863.

New Light for Locomotives.

To the Editor of the Times:

"Nobody was Killed."—Such was the fortunate result of the late smash up on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. These accidents at night, which are of so frequent occurrence on roads in different parts of our country do not often result so favorably. They, as in this case on the Camden Road, are the result wholly of a deficiency in the light used. It is time the attention of the traveling public should be seriously called to this subject on the part of the managers of railroads, and should receive the severest censure for their neglect to use the more efficient light now in use on the New-York Central Road, which Company, knowing the total worthlessness of the oil light in use as a head light on locomotives, have had the enterprise and liberality to avail themselves of the scientific knowledge of Dr. George Hand Smith, of Rochester, who, after some four years of laborious and expensive experiments, has perfected a light composed of two parts common air and one part gas burning upon lime, of such a degree of intensity that, when used as a head-light on locomotives, obstacles on the track can be seen at a distance more than three times as far as they can when the ordinary oil light is used. It is a fact that should be more generally known to those who travel upon railroads at night, that the oil light affords the engineer very little or no aid, as he cannot see an obstacle on the track at night in time to enable him to break up his train. We recently called the attention of the public to this light of Dr. Smith, and would remind the managers of railroads that if this light possesses the superiority that is claimed for it over any other light in use on railroads, the public will demand its use, and that accidents like this on the Camden and Amboy Road, which is admitted to have been caused from an insufficient light, will not be quietly submitted to. This light of Dr. Smith's is indorsed by the Superintendent, Mr. Vibbard, and the master mechanic of the Central Road. Mr. Vibbard says, in a circular letter to railroad managers: "We regard it as vastly superior to any light that has ever been produced." Mr. Upton, the master mechanic, says that, "for its reliability, economy and superiority of light, it far exceeds any light heretofore used on engines." These recommendations, after its use for more than two years on the Central road, should command the attention of all operators of railroads.
LUX.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Conference on the City Appropriation Bill.

The Committees of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen appointed to confer on the subject of the differences of those bodies on the various items of the City Appropriation bill for 1863, were in session over six hours yesterday. The Committees comprised Aldermen Hardy, Mitchell and McCool, and Councilmen Jones, Brice and Hayes. All were present. The budget was scrutinized very closely, and careful comparisons of the items with corresponding ones of previous years were made in the course of the lengthy session. The item for Belgian pavement was discussed at considerable length. The Aldermen were in favor of a large appropriation for the work, in order to carry out the ordinances for the improvement of the streets already ordered by the Common Council, believing also that it would afford an opportunity for the employment of laborers [illegible] other [illegible] this time.

The Councilmen, however, were inclined to be cautious, and thought [illegible] sufficient to fulfill ordinances [illegible] at least one-third of the expenses upon the property specially benefited, leaving the jobs to be paid for wholly by the City till more favorable times.

Against this proposition the Aldermen resolved that the sum necessary for it was not so much less than the amount required for the whole work as to save the people from a sensible burden by its adoption.

There was some clashing on the item for laying out the City north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street. The Committees were self-divided upon it. Councilman Jones, especially, opposed it as unnecessary. The Aldermen represented that the item had been asked for by the Commission for whom it was intended, and had been recommended by the Comptroller in his budget.

The meeting was held secretly, of course, so that but little is known of what transpired. It is believed, however, that an understanding was had that they would in some manner compromise, so that the two Boards may unite in sending a budget to Albany, instead of disputing the matter there as they did last year.

Remarkable Arrest of a Fugitive from Justice.

Some days ago, Sergeant Young, of the Detective police, received a dispatch from a Police Officer in Ogdensburgh, this State, informing him that a fugitive from justice would probably arrive in this City within a day or two. The dispatch was not very explicit as to the description of the person to be arrested; still enough was known of him to enable Detective McCord, who had been detailed by Sergeant Young to "work up the case," to trace his man. Soon after the arrival of the accused in this City, the Detective tracked him to the Brandreth House, where he entered his name on the hotel book as William S. Allen. No instructions were contained in the dispatch as to what was to be done with the fugitive when he was arrested. Officer McCord, therefore, after having learned the haunts of Allen, contented himself with keeping an eye upon him, until such time as he received further instructions in the premises. Yesterday, the Ogdensburgh officer appeared at Police Headquarters and gave a full description of the fugitive. He stated that his true name is Thomas Buck, but that at Ogdensburgh he had passed himself off as William S. Allen. He further stated that Buck had escaped from the village of Smithville, in Canada West, after having stolen from an Express Company in that town the sum of $673 in silver. To make good his escape he also stole a valuable horse and sleigh, with which he succeeded in gaining the frontier. At Oswegatchie it was found that he had stopped and traded off his silver for the currency of this country. The officer from Ogdensburgh further described the fugitive as a large, well proportioned man, six feet five inches in height. This description was sufficient to enable Officer McCord to readily determine that he had been on the trace of the right man, and he forthwith started off for the purpose of effecting his arrest. Just here, however, comes the most singular part of the story. McCord had not left the office more than five minutes, when a very tall, well-formed, athletic looking man breathlessly entered the Detective-office and wished to make a complaint. He had been robbed the night previous in a Broadway Concert Saloon of his pocket-book, which contained a large amount of money; he therefore wished for a shrewd detective to ferret out the robbery. His tale was not more than half told before three or four officers had recognized him as the Canadian fugitive, and he was speedily taken into custody! His astonishment, when told that he was a prisoner, may be better imagined than described. He will be detained at Police Headquarters for a day or two, to await a requisition from the Governor-General of Canada.

United States Christian Commission.

Previously acknowledged, $8,710 61; Rev. John Lloyd, Weatherley, Penn., $5; Horace Gray, $250; Wm. H. Jackson, $12 50; Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., $50; Charles B. Hart, $25; J. F. Cole, $50; Mrs. Jacob Le Roy, $25; F. W. D., $20; a Friend, $20; a friend, $10; John Maver, $5; Jane Davis, $3; S. Newton, $4; a Friend, per A. R., $50; John Jay, for stores only, $25; Cash, $1; Jacob Brower, $20; Henry Cothout, $100; a gentleman in Panama, through F. Hicks, $5; Isaac McGay, $25; Lispenard Stewart, $100; Cash, $5; B. R. McIlvaine, $50; Geo. Petit, Fabius, Onondago Co., N. Y., $5; R. A. Brick, $125; Delia Perry, Southport, Conn., $20; Thomas McMullen, $25. Total, $9,745 67.
JAMES M. BROWN, Treasurer, 56 Wall-street.

Hospital Inspection.

Dr. McDougal, yesterday, inspected the hospitals on Bedloe's and Governor's Islands. Fort Wood, on Bedloe's Island, is one of the finest points in the vicinity for hospital purposes. The Surgeon in charge there at present is Dr. John Campbell, who has five assistants. There are 35 wards, or pavilions, and 226 patients now present. The hospital is in fine condi[illegible] and the mortality [illegible] this section of the country. [illegible] lately been designated as a camp for convalescents.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Alleged Theft by an Army Officer.—Ferdinand M. Miaglia, a Lieutenant in one of the artillery regiments of this State, was taken into custody yesterday, upon the charge of having stolen a check for $600, drawn upon the Ocean Bank by John B. [illegible]. The check was made payable to Messrs. Richmond & Holman, whose residence is the Gramercy Park Hotel. It is alleged that the prisoner took the check, which was inclosed in an envelope and addressed to the payees, from the letter-box of the hotel above named. He forged an indorsement thereon, and presented it at the counter of Messrs. Ball & Black, in payment for a gold watch which he had purchased of them. The fraud was soon afterward discovered, and the offender taken into custody. He was held to await an examination at the Tombs Police Court.

The Atmosphere.—We have seldom had a course of lectures in our City so attractive and instructive as those now being delivered at Clinton Hall, before the Mercantile Library Association, by Rev. Wm. C. Richards, A. M., of Boston. The fourth lecture will be given Thursday evening, and will begin the consideration of "The Chemistry and Electricity of Air." It will be noticed that, after this lecture, no more course-tickets will be sold. Their present low price would seem to make it advisable for those who intend to go at all, to secure tickets for the balance of the course.

Washington Market Telegraph Office.—A telegraph office has been opened at Washington Market, No. 160 Vesey-street, by the American Telegraph Company. Up-town residents can now order their dinner without a journey down town. Messages are received at this and the other numerous branch City telegraph offices for all parts of the City and country—Harlem to Washington, or over to San Francisco, &c.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The County War Debt.—The County of Kings has thus far expended $513,000 for bounties to volunteers, relief to families, &c., which amount the late County Treasurer, Mr. J. M. Seabury, proposed to pay off with the money accruing from the collection of arrears of taxes. The treasurer estimates that by the 1st of August next a sufficient amount will have been collected to pay off the entire war debt, and thus the County would be relieved of issuing bonds, bearing interest, and payable some years hence. The Board of Supervisors, at a meeting held last week, passed a resolution authorizing the payment of the war debt from the proceeds of the tax sales, but Mayor Kalbfleisch, being of the opinion that as this surplus fund would, if not otherwise appropriated, be credited to the Wards and towns, and deducted from their taxes, it would be prejudicial to the interests of those Wards and towns which were in arrears of taxes, called a special meeting to reconsider the former action of the Board. The Board, however, refused to do so by a vote of 8 ayes to 14 nays, and the debt will therefore be liquidated as proposed by the County Treasurer.

The Brooklyn Board of Education.—A special meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. Mr. C. P. Smith presided. After reading the minutes, a motion to go into ballot for President, was carried. The following is the result:

Cyrus P. Smith .... 37 votes.
Daniel L. Northrup .... 1 vote.
Blank .... 1 vote.

Mr. Smith was declared unanimously elected, and returned his thanks.

An election for Vice-President was entered into, resulting, on the 13th ballot, in the choice of Dr. J. Sullivan Thorne, by a vote of 20, against 17 for all others.

The following remaining officers were then elected, which completes the organization for the ensuing year:

City Superintendent—J. W. Buckley.
Secretary—Geo. A. W. Stuart.
Clerk—Henry Dean.
Messenger—Charles F. Potter.

The Board then adjourned till the first Monday of April.

The Westfield Bank Counterfeiting Case.—The examination of Jerry Cowenen, charged with manufacturing counterfeit five dollar bills on the Westfield Bank of Massachusetts, was concluded before Justice Perry yesterday, and resulted in the commitment of the defendant to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury, which is now in session. Cowenen, it will be recollected, was arrested at No. 4 Verandah-place, the upper story of which was occupied by him in printing the counterfeit bills, of which some $6,000 were found in his possession. The prisoner is [illegible] a native of New-York, and a printer by occupation.

Kings County Circuit Court—March 11—Nos. 7, 11, 12, 24, 25, 26½, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Union League of Newark.—The Union League of Newark is now fully organized, and yesterday public announcement was made that the League was ready to receive members. Loyal men of all parties are joining the League. A Committee sits nightly, this week, at No. 330 Broad-street, for the purpose of receiving signatures to the Constitution. A communication has been received from the Union men of Plainfield, asking for a copy of the Constitution, as a basis of organization for a similar League in that place. Monday evening has been selected as the night of meeting for the Newark League, and as soon as the proper accommodations can be secured, it is contemplated to open a headquarters and reading-room, to be open every night.

The Labor Movement.—About 200 of the journeymen carpenters of Jersey City held a meeting, on Monday night, and resolved to ask an increase of three shillings a day on their wages, on and after the 16th inst. They are at present receiving from ten to thirteen shillings a day. The employers generally have expressed their willingness to accede to the demand. The bricklayers will hold a meeting on Saturday night, to take into consideration the necessity of asking an increase of wages.

The Case of Dr. Mershon.—Dr. Mershon, who was arrested in Newark, some three weeks since, upon a charge of implication in the death of Mrs. Sarah A. Sampson by abortion, was examined, on Monday, before Justice Sandford, and honorably acquitted of all complicity in the affair.

New-Jersey Colonization Society.—A meeting of the managers of the New-Jersey Colonization Society will be held in their rooms, No. 253 Broad-street, Newark, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The election for officers will be held at 3½ o'clock.

Postponed.—The consideration of the Senate resolutions on National Affairs, in the Assembly of New-Jersey, has been postponed until Friday.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1960, 1962, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1982, 1986, 1988, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2014, 2018, 2020, 2022, 2024, 2026. *Part III.*—Nos. 1302, 1844, 615, 'A,' 222, 719, 1145, 161, 1469, 1590, 26, 738, 1501, 1546, 1548, 1509, 1564, 1566, 1524, 1570.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Issues of Law and Fact.—Nos. 259, 260, 254, 261, 238, 252, 257, 258, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271. Demurrer—No. 21.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2827, 1811, 1719, 1301, 1245, 1727, 1731, 1733, 1737, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1749, 1751, 1753. *Part II.*—Nos. 1702, 2612, 1828, 1814, 1856, 1858, 2604, 1236, 1876, 1872, 1880, 1884, 1866, 1888, 1890.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1127, 1186, 1231, 1232, 440, 946, 277, 101, 747, 1261, 83, 1277, 829, 1204, 631. *Part II.*—Nos. 1281, 1290, 67, 288, 1260, 504, 1074, 632, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1301, 1302, 821.

Police Duties—They are not Incessant, and Superintendents, Captains and Subordinates may be Arrested.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Sutherland, Ingraham and Clerke.

Joseph Hart vs. John A. Kennedy, Thomas C. Davis and De Witt C. Smith.—This action has been many times reported, and is familiar to all. It was brought by the plaintiff to recover of the defendants—the Police Superintendent and two subordinates—for an alleged illegal arrest and false imprisonment. The case was now on appeal from an order made below vacating the orders of arrest against Superintendent Kennedy and Capt. Davis.

The following opinions were delivered:

By the Court—Sutherland, J.—This is an action for two several alleged illegal arrests and false imprisonments of the plaintiff by the defendants.

The defendant Kennedy is the Superintendent, the defendant Davis a Captain, and the defendant Smith a patrolman of the Metropolitan Police.

An order of arrest was granted by a Justice of this Court, holding the defendants to bail, each in the sum of $1,000.

This order of arrest was on motion of the defendants, by an order made at Special Term, vacated and discharged as to the defendants Kennedy and Davis, and modified as to the defendant Smith, by reducing the amount of bail required of him to $250.

The case comes before us by the appeal of the plaintiff from the order vacating and discharging the order of arrest as to the defendants Kennedy and Davis, and modifying it as to the other defendant.

It appears from the papers that neither of the defendants had been arrested when the order vacating and modifying the order of arrest was made, that the return day of the order [illegible] as originally granted had been extended by an order, for the purpose of enabling the defendants to make the motion to vacate the order before the defendants should be arrested.

By the 27th section of the act passed April 10, 1860, to amend the Metropolitan Police act, passed April 15, 1857, the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, "in furtherance of the police government of said Metropolitan Police District, and for the promoting and perfecting the police discipline of subordinates and of the members of the Metropolitan Police force, are empowered to enact, modify and repeal, from time to time, rules and regulations of general discipline, wherein, in addition to such other provisions as may be deemed expedient by said Commissioners, there shall be particularly defined, enumerated and distributed the powers and duties of the Superintendent of Police force, and of the Inspectors and Captains of Police force, &c.; provided that such rules and regulations shall not conflict with any of the provisions of this amended act, or with the Constitution of the United States, or of this State."

By the 34th section of the same act it is declared that "no person holding office under this act shall be liable to military or jury duty, nor to arrest on civil process, or to service of subpœnas from civil Courts whilst actually on duty."

It appears from the affidavit of the defendant Kennedy in this case, that under section 27 of said act the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police enacted or passed certain rules and regulations of general discipline, and that by section 60 of said rules it was provided that the Superintendent, Inspectors, Captains and Sergeants of Police will be deemed to be always on duty.

It appears from the opinion of the learned Justice who made the order, at Special Term, vacating and modifying the order of arrest in this case, and it was conceded on the argument before us, that the order of arrest was vacated and discharged as to the defendants Kennedy and Davis, on the ground that the one was the Superintendent and the other a Captain of the Metropolitan Police when the alleged arrests and false imprisonments of which the plaintiff complains took place, and that being such officers, by the 34th section of the act, and the 60th section of the Rules and Regulations enacted or passed by the Commissioners under the 27th section of the act, they were as such officers free from arrest on civil process, at all times and under all circumstances.

It is difficult to see upon what other theory the order vacating the order of arrest as to the defendants Kennedy and Davis, and modifying and retaining it as to the defendant Smith, could have been made.

It is plain that it was an error to vacate and discharge the order as to the defendants Kennedy and Davis on this ground.

The 34th section of the act, by declaring that no person holding office under the act shall be liable to arrest on civil process, or to service of subpœnas, &c., whilst actually on duty, plainly impliedly declares that persons holding office under the act shall be liable to arrest, on civil process or to service of subpœnas, &c., whilst not actually on duty.

This section impliedly declares that no person holding office under the act shall be deemed to be actually on duty at all times and under all circumstances, so as never to be liable to arrest or service of subpœna whilst holding the office.

The Police Commissioners had no power under the 27th section of the act to enact any rule or regulation in conflict with the 34th section. The 27th section contains an express proviso to that effect, and independent of such proviso, they would have had no power to enact or pass a by-law or regulation inconsistent with an express provision of the act conferring on them their powers.

But I do not think the 60th section of the rules or regulations enacted by the Commissioners was intended to interfere with the thirty-fourth section of the act. It was intended to be, and is, a mere rule or matter relating to discipline, as between the Commissioners and those holding office under them. It was not intended, and cannot be deemed to affect in any manner the rights of third parties under the thirty-fourth section of the act, when persons holding office under the act are not actually on duty.

It would be an extraordinary thing to hold that the Superintendent or a Captain of the Metropolitan Police can at no time or under any circumstances be served with a subpœna, or compelled to appear and testify in a civil Court; and yet the 34th section of the act places the same restriction on the right to subpœna as it does on the right to arrest.

The order at Special Term should be reversed, so far as it vacated the order of arrest as to the defendants Kennedy and Davis, but I do not see why the other part of the order should not be affirmed.

Clerke, J.—The Judge at Special Term gave no effect whatever to the 60th section of the general rules adopted by the Commissioners, declaring that the Superintendent, Inspectors, Captains and Sergeants shall "be deemed always on duty." It is emphatically denied in the opinion, delivered at the Special Term, that any rule or regulation of the Commissioners can interfere with the right of a Court of Justice to determine the fact according to the evidence.

But, it was contended that, from the nature and extent of the duties of the Superintendent and Captains, the statements in the affidavit of Kennedy must be assumed as true, "that he has always since his appointment as Superintendent of Police been and ever is on duty as such Superintendent at all times of the day and night (fol. 22), and that "all the Captains in his District are also on duty at all times, day and night, without intermission." It was thought that this should be assumed until the contrary be shown; so that, after this positive statement, the burden of proof should devolve on the plaintiff to show that, at the time of the arrest on civil process, the party arrested, if the Superintendent or a Captain, was engaged in some pursuit of business or pleasure not within the sphere of his public duties.

In the language of the opinion below, "the patrolmen have certain intervals of remission from duty fixed and known, during which they are not liable to duty; but this can scarcely be affirmed of the Superintendent. No doubt he has certain hours of taking his meals and taking sleep; but as he has a general and unremitting supervision over the operations of the whole force, and as his directions and advice in a City like this may be necessary at any time, he is liable to be called to active duty at any hour of the day or night, so that it is not at all unreasonable to say that he is always actually (though not actively) on duty."

In such a case, to be prepared for duty is to be on duty. When, either in his office or in his house devising plans and thinking of instructions for the large force under his command, when he is awaiting applications for these instructions, ready to give them during every hour of the twenty-four, if required, and when not thus engaged, he is visiting the numerous stations in the City, I repeat, it is not at all unreasonable to acquiesce in his sworn statement, until the contrary be proved, that "he is at all times actually on duty." It would indeed be erroneous to hold, that the Superintendent or a Captain of the Police cannot, at any time or under any circumstances, be served with a subpœna or any other process. On a careful perusal of the opinion of the Judge at Special Term, I cannot discover that he held any such thing. But he did hold, that those endeavoring to compel a Superintendent or Captain to appear and testify, or those at whose suit he is arrested in civil process, should show that he was otherwise engaged than on duty at the time of the service of the process; the clear presumption being, from the nature and extent of his duties, and from his own sworn statement, that, like the sentinel in his sentry-box, he is always actually on duty.

I think that a regard for the efficient government of the police force of this populous City, and a desire for the public safety and comfort, render it expedient to establish this presumption in favor of the Superintendent and captains, particularly when we consider that it is only raised in the case of a provisional remedy, the allowance of which, in any case, rests in a great measure in the sound discretion of the Judge, who may refuse it altogether if he thinks the arrest is not necessary to secure the presence of the defendant to answer to the final judgment of the Court. It is not at all probable that a public officer holding a position, and performing duties like those of the Superintendent of Police, will not render himself amenable to any process which may be issued to enforce any judgment that may be rendered against him.

Nevertheless, I am not in favor of affirming the order of the Special Term as far as the Superintendent and Captains are concerned. No arrest of these persons was actually made; the motion was made to set aside the order of arrest, not to release them from arrest.

Therefore, the plaintiff had no opportunity of having them arrested when not on actual duty, so that the principles on which the decision of the Special Term is founded are not applicable to the present motion.

The order at Special Term should be reversed so far as it vacated the order of arrest as to the defendants Kennedy and Davis, but should be affirmed as to the other defendant.

Ingraham, J.—I concur in reversing the order below as to Kennedy and Davis.

The Commissioners may have power, by rules, to provide that, for reasons of their own, officers in their employ shall be deemed always on duty; but no such regulation can alter the meaning of the terms used in the statute, "actually on duty." Though they may be deemed to be on duty, yet, if they are not actually on duty, the officers are liable to arrest, and to be served with subpœnas. We must look at the object of the provision to ascertain the intent of the Legislature. That evidently was to prevent an arrest, &c., while the officer was actually discharging his public duties, so as to prevent the possibility of arresting one of their officers while actually in the public employ. But when some other officer has temporarily taken his place, it cannot be said that he is actually on duty, although, for police purposes, they provide that they shall be deemed to be so.

The reduction of the bail by the Justice at Chambers was a matter of discretion, with which, under ordinary circumstances, we do not interfere.

F. B. Stallknecht and Henry L. Clinton for plaintiff; A. Oakey Hall for defendants.

The Sheriff and His Liabilities for Levies.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Before Justice Monell.

Henry F. Schamper vs. James Lynch.—This was an action to recover of the defendant, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, for the alleged wrongful taking of certain property of the plaintiff, in September last.

The defence was that the seizure was made under and by virtue of an execution issued in pursuance of judgment obtained against another party—the defendant averring upon information and belief that the property belonged at the time to the judgment debtor in that case, or that he had a leviable interest in it.

The defendant denied that the plaintiff had any right, title or interest in the property taken. As a further defence it was set up that the property was taken by the defendant, a deputy in the discharge of his duties.

The case was now brought on for trial, and is still on.

Townsend & Levinger for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant.

Practice—Security in Collision Cases.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Before Judge Betts.

Cornelius Vanderbilt vs. William H. Reynolds et al.—In this action, which was one of cross actions arising out of the collision between the *North Star* and the *Ella Warley*, the libelant issued process against the defendants, who were the master and owners of the *Ella Warley*, with an order of arrest. The damages claimed were $100,000. The respondents proposed to give security conditioned for their appearance in the suit. The libelant objected, claiming that the security must be security to pay the amount of any decree recovered in the cause. The question depended on the construction of the Forty-eighth Admiralty Rule of the Supreme Court.

The question was argued before the Court on Saturday last, and the Judge this morning decided against the libelant, holding that the defendants were not bound to give any security in the cause except for their appearance.

For libelant, Mr. Lord, Messrs. Clark & Rapallo and Mr. Donohue; for respondent, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Clerke.

Fricke vs. Bialz.—Judgment for plaintiff.
Bundell vs. Same.—Same judgment.
Ketcham vs. Covert et al.—Judgment for plaintiff for $710 02.
Smith vs. Livingston.—Complaint dismissed with costs.
Stevenson vs. Buxton.—Order settled.

Before Justice Barnard.

Florinda B. Schermerhorn vs. Cornelius P. Schermerhorn.—Allowance of alimony of $50 per month from the commencement of the suit, payable each and every month, together with a counsel fee of $100.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Samuels vs. Nonteron.—Motion denied with $10 costs.
Baker vs. Baker.—Motion granted on terms.
Griffin et al. vs. Smith.—Motion granted.
Pendleton vs. Kelsey.—Motion denied.
Field et al. vs. Hamilton et al.—Motion granted, with leave to plaintiff to discontinue without costs.
Russel vs. Crossby.—(3 cases)—Orders granted.
Vanhouten vs. Higgins et al.—Motion denied, costs to abide event, with leave to renew on payment of costs.
Aken et al. vs. Davis.—Motion denied, costs to abide event.
Williams vs. Livingston.—Motion denied, plaintiff's costs to abide event.
In the Matter of Application of Trustees of German Lutheran Church of St. Lucas.—Petition granted.

Before Justice Barnard.

Martin vs. Lynch.—Order settled.
Dickerson et al. vs. Mansfield et al.—Referred to take proof of facts.
Emerson vs. Emerson; Astor vs. Townsend.—See papers with clerk.

Before Justice Mason.

Wilson et al. vs. Tucker et al.—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Barbour.

Smith vs. Mulock.—Case settled.
Thacker vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.—Demurrer to complaint overruled, with costs, defendant to have leave to answer within twenty days from service of order. (Papers in Clerk's office.)
Warren vs. Owen.—Motion for new trial denied, with costs.

Before Justice Monell.

Abel vs. Buckman.—Injunction refused.
Cornell et al. vs. Boardman et al.—Order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Brady.

Mason vs. Borst.—Motion denied, without costs.
Murray vs. Traynor; Bryant, &c., vs. The American Telegraph Company.—Motions granted.
Zimmerman vs. Smith.—Leave to withdraw application granted.
Schultze vs. Weaver, &c.—Injunction dissolved.
Homer, &c. vs. Holdane et als.—Judgment for plaintiff. Findings to be served and settled on notice.

Before Judge Daly.

Byrne vs. Herran.—Motion to set aside execution granted, without costs to either party.

Before Judge Hilton.

King vs. Stuart.—Case settled.
Doelling vs. Doelling.—Divorce granted.
Keats vs. Stuart.—Case settled.
Doelling vs. Doelling.—Referee's report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....March 10, 1863.

$2,500	U. S. 6s, '67, Reg.	103	50	Penn Coal Co.	120
21,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	99¾	50	N. Y. Cen. R. ..b30	118¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	101¾	300	do.	118¼
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Coup	95¾	100	do.	118½
18,500	Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes, Oct. & Ap.	105¾	1300	Erie Railway	78¾
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	98¾	800	do.	78
10,000	U. S. D. N.	101¾	800	do. ..b10	78½
10,000	do.	101½	200	do.	78¾
10,000	do.	101½	400	do. ..b10	78¾
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	61¾	50	Erie Railway P. b10	100¾
15,000	N. C. St. 6s	65	100	do.	100¾
15,000	Mo. St. 6s	63½	150	do.	100½
10,000	do.	63¾	200	do. ..b10	101
1,000	Virginia St. 6s	[illegible]	300	Hud. Riv. R.	97
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s	116	200	do. ..s30	97
2,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '76	124	8	do.	97¾
2,000	do.	124¼	1000	Harlem R. Prf.	[illegible]
5,000	N. Y. C. 7s Conv.	123	800	do.	[illegible]
2,000	Erie 1st M. B.	113	100	do.	[illegible]
2,000	Erie 3d M. B. '83	111¾	200	do. ..s10	85
2,000	Erie 4th M. Bs.	111½	700	do.	[illegible]
1,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	115	700	do. ..s30	85
2,000	Mich. C. 8s. Con. 1st M. S. F. B.	120	600	do. ..s15	85
4,000	C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. Bs.	120	100	Reading R.	91
5,000	Mich. So. S. F.	112½	10	Norwich & W. R.	59¾
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	122	350	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	61
1,000	do.	122	100	do.	60¾
1,000	do.	122	150	do. ..s30	60¾
3,000	Al. & T. H. Inc. B.	89	100	do.	60¾
10,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st M.	71¾	300	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. R.	63¼
3,000	Mil. & P. du C. Inter.	110	50	do.	63¾
4,000	Clev. & P. 4th m.	90	200	Mich. Cen. R.	100
3,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st B.	111	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S. b30	107
10	Bank of N. Y.	113¾	100	do.	107¼
5	Bank of America	113½	50	do. ..s10	107¾
10	North River Bank	95	200	do. ..b60	108
18	Bank of Commerce	98½	150	do.	107¾
28	Am. Ex. Bank	98	100	do. ..b60	108
20	Imp. & Traders' Bk.	101	100	do.	107½
80,000	Amer. Gold	161	300	do.	108
20,000	do.	161¾	50	Ill. Central R. S. s30	93
40,000	do.	161½	10	do. ..s60	92¾
20,000	do.	161¾	200	do.	92¾
70,000	do.	162	1000	Ill. Cen. C. B. S.	73
20,000	do.	161¾	200	Clev. & Pitts R.	69½
10,000	do.	162¼	200	do.	70
120,000	do.	162½	25	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	161
100,000	do.	162	100	Clev. & Tol. Rd.	94½
30,000	do.	162¼	200	do. ..s30	94¼
100	Cum. Coal Prf.	19¾	650	Chic. & R. I. R.	93
100	do.	19	300	do. ..s30	93
100	do. ..s30	20	100	Chic., B. & Q. R.	108½
450	Quicksilver M. Co.	50	100	do.	108¼
725	do.	50½	200	do.	108
1500	Harlem R.	38	20	Mil. & P. du C. R.	38½
300	do. ..b30	38¾	100	do.	39
13	Pacific M. S. Co.	179½	5	M. & P. du C. 1st pf.	108
10	do.	178½	5	do.	110
350	do.	179	100	Alt. & T. H.	34
50	do. ..b15	180	50	do.	33½
225	do.	180	100	Chi. & Alton R.	65
100	do.	180¼	5	Chi. & Alt. Pref.	90
100	do. ..b15	180½	60	Cin. Ham. & D. R.	125
40	Col. & Xenia R.	[illegible]			

SECOND BOARD.

$16,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	100	150	Pac. Mail S. Co.	191¾
23,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	101	300	do.	192
1,000	U. S. 6s '74, Coup.	96	100	do. ..s10	192
20,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes, Oct. & Apl.	105¾	50	do. ..s30	192
			10	do.	192½
5,000	do. Feb. & Aug.	104¾	100	Erie Railway	78½
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	98¾	500	do.	78½
1,000	U. S. D. N.	[illegible]	600	do. ..b30	78¾
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	[illegible]	400	do.	79
3,000	Mo. State 6s	63¼	100	Hudson R. R.	97¾
5,000	do.	63¼	200	Harlem R.	38
2,000	Cal. St. 7s	[illegible]	100	do.	38½
3,000	Ind. St. 6s W. L.	101	2000	do.	38¼
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	113	2600	do.	[illegible]
3,000	N. Y. C. R. 1st M.	113	300	Harlem R. Pref.	[illegible]
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	91½	100	do.	[illegible]
5,000	C. & N. W. 2 m.	61	100	do.	[illegible]
20,000	Amer. Gold	161	200	Mich. Cen. R.	[illegible]
15,000	do.	160½	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	61½
10,000	do.	160¾	100	do.	61½
20,000	do.	160¾	100	do.	61¾
120,000	do.	160½	100	do. ..b10	61½
75	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	125	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	107
50	Cumb. Coal Pref.	19	500	do.	107
100	do. ..b30	19	200	do.	107¼
50	do.	19¾	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	70
250	Quicksilver M. Co.	75	200	do. ..b10	70½
100	do.	75	200	do.	70
100	do.	75	250	Gal. & Chic. R.	89
200	do.	73	100	Clev. & Tol. R. ..s10	94½
100	do.	74	100	do.	94
200	do.	75	160	Chi. & R. I. R.	93½
50	do. ..b30	76	50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	108
12	do.	66	50	Alt. & T. H. R.	34
100	do.	66	100	Mil. & P. du C. R.	38
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	118	100	do. ..b30	38½
125	do.	118	100	P., F. W. & C. R.	63¾

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	U. S. 6s 1-yr. Cer.	98¾	200	Erie Pref.	101
10,000	do.	98¾	350	do.	101¼
10,000	do.	98¾	200	Harlem R.	38¼
5,000	Amer. Gold	162¾	500	do.	38½
130,000	do.	162½	1000	do.	38½
40,000	do.	162	1500	do. ..b5	38
40,000	do.	161¾	100	do.	38
200	Quicksilver M. Co.	61	200	Harlem R. Pref. s10	85¾
100	do.	61¼	200	do.	85½
100	do.	61	100	do.	85¾
25	do.	62	600	Mich. Cen. R.	102
50	do.	62	500	do.	102¼
250	do.	63			

200	do.	65½	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	61¼
100	do.	65	300	do.	61½
10	do.	66	100	do.	61½
50	do.	65½	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	70
50	do.	65¾	100	do.	69¾
200	Pacific M. S. Co.	190	1000	Clev. & Tol. R.	93¾
50	do.	190½	100	do.	93¾
50	do.	191	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	92
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	118	100	do.	92
1100	Erie R.	78½	50	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	63¾
100	do. ..b60	78½			

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$1,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes ..Oct.	105¾	300	Erie Railway	78¾
5,000	do.	106¼	1250	do.	78¾
2,000	do. Indorsed	105	100	Erie R. Pref.	100¾
25,000	Debt Certif.	98¾	100	Harlem R.	[illegible]
50,000	Amer. Gold	158¾	200	do.	[illegible]
20,000	do.	158¾	500	do. ..b3	38
120,000	do.	158½	100	Mich. Cen. R. ..b30	100
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	[illegible]	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	[illegible]
200	Cumb. Coal	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
300	Quicksilver Min. Co.	50	300	Clev. & Pitts. R.	[illegible]
10	Pacific Mail	190	100	Galena & Chic.	[illegible]
200	do.	192½	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	94½
200	do.	192	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	92¾
200	do.	192	100	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	[illegible]
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	118¾	200	P., F. W. & Chi. R.	63½
100	do.	119			

Tuesday, March 10—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the month of February, have been completed, and we now present our usual summary, by months, of the Import, Export and Gold movement for the current Fiscal Year, beginning 1st July, 1862.

The import entries of Foreign Goods at New-York for the month of February, 1863, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$7,372,589
Dutiable Goods warehoused	3,657,775
Free Goods	783,561
Total entries	$11,813,874
Against February, 1862	13,810,132
Decreased Importation	$1,996,258

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of $213,971, against $62,007 same month last year. The value of Foreign Goods of the previous importation withdrawn from bonded warehouse during the month is $2,490,127, or $1,158,648 less than went into bond of the fresh importation; thus making the whole value of Goods actually marketed during the month $10,655,237.

The Export Clearances from New York, in February, 1863, were:

In Domestic Produce		$17,780,586
Foreign Goods reëxported		653,898
Gold and Silver		3,965,664
Total Clearances		$22,400,148
Against February, 1862:		
In Produce	$10,078,101	
Foreign Goods	257,823	
Specie	3,776,919	$14,112,843
Increased Exportation		$8,287,305
Excess of total exports over total imports, February, 1863		$10,372,302

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1862-3. From July 1.	1861-2. From July 1.
July	20,134,000	7,942,000
August	14,212,000	7,836,000
September	16,027,000	6,074,000
October	13,157,000	7,884,000
November	10,200,000	8,740,000
December	12,994,000	9,283,000
January	15,638,000	12,457,000
February	11,814,000	13,810,000
Total 8 months	$116,176,000	$74,006,000
Foreign Specie	1,194,000	11,491,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1862-3. From July 1.	1861-2. From July 1.
July	14,060,000	9,563,000
August	13,046,000	9,652,000
September	14,735,000	9,678,000
October	19,477,000	12,904,000
November	14,060,000	14,110,000
December	14,805,000	13,660,000
January	14,329,000	12,053,000
February	17,781,000	10,078,000
Total 8 months	$122,283,000	$91,888,000
Foreign reëxported	6,282,000	2,671,000
Total 8 months	$128,565,000	$94,559,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1862-3. From July 1.	1861-2. From July 1.
July	9,067,000	11,000
August	3,714,000	4,000
September	3,086,000	16,000
October	6,708,000	15,000
November	6,213,000	48,000
December	3,673,000	893,000
January	4,625,000	2,658,000
February	3,960,000	3,777,000
Total 8 months	$40,052,000	$7,411,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—EIGHT MONTHS.

	1862-3. From July 1.	1861-2. From July 1.
Domestic Produce	$122,283,000	$91,888,000
Foreign Goods reëxported	6,282,000	2,671,000
Specie	40,052,000	7,411,000
Total 8 months	$169,617,000	$101,970,000
Excess of total exports over total imports, eight months ending March 1, 1863		$52,247,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1862-3. From July 1.	1861-2. From July 1.
July	7,211,817	2,069,590
August	4,762,581	1,558,824
September	5,239,045	1,642,382
October	4,309,419	1,672,616
November	3,003,270	1,851,384
December	2,664,594	2,334,847
January	4,127,906	3,351,657
February	3,590,713	3,565,064
Total 8 months	$34,909,345	$17,846,364

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1862-3. From July 1.		1861-2. From July 1.	
July 7	$641,455	July 4	$811,368
July 15	441,179	July 15	1,244,000
July 24	678,834	Aug. 2	2,128,242
Aug. 4	964,432	Aug. 13	944,568
Aug. 20	21,165	Aug. 23	1,176,434
Aug. 24	1,084,611	Sept. 3	757,629
Sept. 3	819,718	Sept. 13	1,100,693
Sept. 16	934,415	Sept. 23	953,340
Sept. 25	887,779	Oct. 4	932,776
Oct. 3	754,840	Oct. 13	1,011,707
Oct. 13	807,626	Oct. 23	1,026,332
Oct. 24	754,795	Nov. 3	887,805
Nov. 3	1,001,617	Nov. 15	875,730
Nov. 13	706,780	Nov. 26	829,807
Nov. 24	942,814	Dec. 4	870,246
Dec. 7	735,665	Dec. 23	822,050
Dec. 15	699,962	Jan. 4	710,842
Jan. 3	1,277,788	Jan. 14	885,923
Jan. 19	657,840	Jan. 25	602,767
Jan. 25	401,452	Feb. 3	850,000
Feb. 3	306,500	Feb. 14	614,146
Feb. 13	366,035	Feb. 25	759,246
Feb. 27	285,344	Total 8 mos.	$22,573,497
Total 8 mos.	$16,272,631		

The week's export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (exclusive of specie) from the port of New-York have been $3,749,684, against $2,057,398 same week last year, and $2,880,867 the corresponding week of 1861.

The price of Gold Coin, to-day, after several violent fluctuations, closed the same as last night, 158½ ℔ cent. There was a sudden advance through the forenoon equal to 4@4½ ℔ cent, and quite as sudden a break down of 4@5 ℔ cent, later in the day. The former was partly in settlement of maturing contracts between the speculators on William-street, and partly from the upward movement of Exchange on London. The sudden heavy fall of 20 ℔ cent. last week brought the export operations in Domestic Produce on the Corn Exchange to a stand, thereby diminishing the offering of Merchant Bills on England. The same cause brought forward a demand for Bankers' Bills from some of the Importers, who had been unwilling to remit when Gold was at 171@173, and Exchange at 188@190 ℔ cent. The combined effect was to increase temporarily the demand for Bankers' Bills, and also the export demand for Gold. But as soon as 162½ ℔ cent. was made to-day for Gold, and 179@180 for Exchange, this demand fell off; and at the afternoon sessions of the Stock Exchange, there were sellers of Gold at 161@160@158½ ℔ cent., the rate for Bills for the *Africa's* mails, to-morrow, closing unsettled, 175@177 ℔ cent.

The changes noted above created unusual ex-

citement among the Street speculators in Gold Coin on cash and three days' contracts, the anxiety to buy early in the day being only equaled by the eagerness to sell at the close. Some of the more solid operators on the Stock Exchange, who were able to command the Gold for prompt delivery, availed of the sudden advance, this morning, to turn a profit of 4@5 ₱ cent.

Next to the rise and fall in Gold to-day, the excitement was greatest in the ups and downs in the Shares of the Quicksilver Mining Company of California, who claim, under the Government of the United States, the celebrated Almaden mine. The telegraphic dispatches, through the day, of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, in favor of the title of the new Company, caused the shares to run up from 58, the closing rate last night, to 80 ₱ cent. Suddenly, at the Second Regular Board of the Stock Exchange, there seemed to be a shadow on the correctness of the news, and the stock was selling at 70@72@68 almost at the same moment, in different parts of the Board-room. At the 4 o'clock Public Board the first bid was 60 ₱ cent., which was accepted, and 59 bid at the close.

A third point of much interest on the Exchange, to-day, was the continued strong demand for the shares of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which went to 182½ ₱ cent. at the Regular Board. The great profits of the line, which being on the Pacific side, are chiefly paid in Gold Coin at San Francisco and Panama, and the dividends quarterly equal to 20 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, place the great bulk of the 40,000 shares of the Capital Stock of $4,000,000 in permanent hands, divided in parcels for investment varying from 10 to 100 shares. Notwithstanding this advantage, well understood by the *Bull* interest at the Stock Exchange, heavy sellers for the decline, recently appeared in the market, creating a *short* line equal, it is said, to more than one-third the whole Capital. The differences already made against this *Bear* party already amount to 20@25 ₱ cent. on their sales 10 or 12 days ago. The stock closed, this afternoon, at 182½ ₱ cent.

The Railroad Share Market was strong through most of the dealings of the day, and the Government Stocks were in better demand than yesterday. The following prices were made at the 4 o'clock Public Board as compared with last night; the general temper of the market being steady at the close:

	Mon.	Tue.		Mon.	Tue.
Gold Coin	155¾	155¾	Harlem	30	30¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	101	101¾	Harlem Pref.	84¾	86
Tennessees	61	62	Mich. Central	99¾	102¾
Missouris	61¾	62¾	Mich. Southern	60¾	61¾
N. Y. Central	117¾	118	Mich. Guarant'd	107	108¾
Erie	78¾	78½	Illinois Central	91	97¾
Erie Preferred	100¾	100¾	Pittsburgh	69¾	69¾
Hudson	96¾	97	Fort Wayne	68¾	68¾
Toledo	95	94¾	Rock Island	93	92¾
Pacific Mail	179¾	182¾	Treasury Certifs.	96¾	96¾
Quicksilver Co.	58	60	7-30 Tr. Notes	105¾	105¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	113	Ocean	82
Merchants'	100¾	Mercantile	120
Union	110	American Exchange	98
America	113	Chatham	90
Tradesmen's	102	Bank of N. America	100
Fulton	140	Hanover	98
National	101	East River	90
Merchants' Exchange	95½	Continental	87
Seventh Ward	125	Commonwealth	93
State of New-York	96	New-York County	108
Commerce	92	Importers' & Traders	100
Broadway	140		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	118	No. Ind Goshen L. '68	105
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	124¾	M. S. & N. Ind. s.f. 7 ₱ c.	112¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76	126	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	130
Erie firsts, '68	122	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	110
Erie thirds, '83	116¾	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	85
Erie fourths, '80	111¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	40
Erie fifths, '88	107	Del. Lack. & W. 1sts	121
Hud. thirds, '75	111	Tol. & Wab. seconds	91
Hud. conv., '67	108	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	91
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	115	Mil. & P. Du Ch. firsts	110
Harlem seconds, '64	105	Gal. & Chic. 1sts. Ext.	115
Harlem thirds, '68	106	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	111
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ₱ c., '82	130	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	105¾
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1sts	127¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	78
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	103¾		

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Philadelphia	$4,714,000	$618,000	$3,287,000	$167,000
North America	4,210,586	856,941	2,806,362	327,817
Farmers & Mech.	6,330,374	991,131	6,271,164	90,325
Commercial	2,369,000	172,000	1,481,000	225,000
Mechanics'	2,287,000	174,470	1,466,000	282,850
N. Liberties	2,337,000	370,000	1,882,000	116,000
Southwark	1,268,028	177,199	1,324,224	31,610
Kensington	1,160,846	114,121	1,151,789	263,112
Penn Township	1,004,805	132,297	1,873,663	106,785
Western	2,253,542	229,136	2,386,416	68,390
Man. & Mech.	1,711,680	118,407	995,047	200,530
Commerce	816,755	123,155	861,764	31,350
Girard	2,614,000	184,292	1,329,634	277,935
Tradesmen's	854,063	75,235	700,087	117,920
Consolidation	883,494	101,104	640,088	227,640
City	1,147,124	107,103	745,926	270,527
Commonwealth	841,776	75,445	[illegible]	211,725
Corn Exchange	1,156,030	73,000	750,000	175,000
Union	1,025,000	80,000	604,000	250,000
Total, March 9	38,003,871	4,249,085	30,579,380	3,659,670
Total, March 2	37,901,080	4,267,626	30,178,618	3,696,097

The last weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks, made up to-day, presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the previous week:

	March 2.	March 9.		
Capital Stock	$11,729,005	$11,729,930	Inc.	$925
Loans	37,901,080	38,003,871	Inc.	102,790
Specie	4,267,626	4,249,085	Dec.	18,501
Due from other Banks	2,782,852	2,489,129	Dec.	293,723
Due to other Banks	7,185,676	7,109,264	Dec.	66,412
Deposits	30,178,618	30,679,359	Inc.	500,741
Circulation	3,696,097	3,659,670	Dec.	37,327
U. States legal tender and demand Notes	4,777,963	4,549,429	Dec.	228,535

The receipts of the Harlem Road for the month of February were as follows:

1862	$96,089 50
1863	128,766 46
Increase	$32,676 96

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, was as follows: Receipts, $1,226,504 66, including for Customs, $202,951 76; Payments, $1,279,492 30; Balance, $14,182,723 19.

The Savings Banks and the Gold Speculation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your money article in Saturday morning's paper on Savings and other Banks loaning on gold, is all very well if you had proper foundation for so sweeping a charge; otherwise very mischievous, unjust and ill-timed, as calculated to alarm a large class—tens of thousands of industrious people—who have now full confidence in these useful depositories of their hard-earned savings.

Being connected with one of them, holding to-day over ten millions of deposits, I can say, with a full knowledge of the fact, that not a *single dime* has ever been loaned out in this way, nor have they in a single instance ever been applied to. And this you will find to be the case in all other well-managed institutions, where a safe and prudent course of conducting their affairs should predominate.

If you speak from *book*, please name the guilty parties outright, and the injurious effects of your to-day's article will be very limited.

Don't fail to name the Savings Bank acting so disloyal, or qualify your charge made against them all.

TRUSTEE.

Our correspondent will please understand that we designed to make no sweeping charge against the Banks for Savings as a body, by intimating on Saturday that some of them may have loaned Money on Gold Coin or upon Certificates of Gold deposited in other Banks or in the Treasury. Our allusion, especially to the leading Savings Institutions—of one of which he appears to be a Trustee—was exceedingly guarded. That the suspicion that such things may have been done was entertained by others, is evidenced by the fact that our Banks of Savings are included in the proposed investigation at Albany. We sincerely hope it is without just grounds. Indeed, upon further inquiry and the assurance of parties who ought to know, (our correspondent among the number,) we are induced to believe that the leading establishments have not knowingly contributed in any way to the speculation in Gold. Their sensitiveness on the subject we receive as the best evidence of the utterly repugnant light in which this practice, pursued by the Park and other large banks in this City, is held by the great body of our Savings Trustees.

We subjoin the resolutions of inquiry on this subject moved by Mr. CONNOLLY in the State Senate:

Resolved, That the Bank Superintendent be and is hereby directed to ascertain, under oath of the President, Cashier or Secretary of each Banking or Trust Company in each of said cities, (New-York and Brooklyn,) and report without delay to this Legislature—

First—The amount of gold and silver held by each of said Banks, *Savings Banks* or Trust Companies at the date of such report, as its own property, and the amount held on deposit, the names of the depositors, and the amount of loans on gold and silver, certificates of deposit of gold or silver, or checks payable in gold or silver, outstanding at that date, and to whom made.

Second—The amounts which each bank, savings bank or trust company in said cities have loaned on deposits of gold or silver, the amount of certificates of deposit issued on deposits of gold and silver, and the amount of checks payable in gold or silver, certified since the 1st day of July, 1862, the dates of such loans, certificates or certified checks, and the names of the parties to whom such loans were made, or certificates issued, or in whose favor the checks were certified.

Third—The amount loaned by each of said banks, savings banks or trust companies on certificates of deposit of gold or silver issued by other banks, savings banks or trust companies, or on checks payable in gold drawn by individuals on other banks, savings banks or trust companies, since July 1, 1862, the names of the banks, savings banks or trust companies issuing such certificates, or of the individuals drawing such checks, the date, to whom issued, and the amount.

Fourth—The amount of gold or silver bought or sold by each of said banks, savings banks or trust companies since July 1, 1862.

Fifth—The amount of United States bonds or other Government securities, besides legal tender notes, which they now hold or have held since the 1st day of July, 1862, the amount that they have sold, and the amount of profit or loss realized on such sales since July 1, 1862.

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Insurance Companies be, and is hereby authorized and directed to ascertain, under the oath of the President and Secretary of each Insurance Company in said cities, and report without delay to this Legislature, the same facts required in the five preceding sections, as fully and particularly as though such Insurance Companies were named therein; and,

Resolved, That said Banks, Savings Banks and Trust Companies be, and they are hereby directed to file reports under oath as aforesaid, containing all the information herein called for, with the Superintendent herein specified for each, within fifteen days from the date of the passage of these resolutions.

Sales of Real Estate.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.—BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

MONDAY, March 9, 1863.

House and lot No. 39 Douglass-st. ... $2,000
Cottage and 14 lots on 21st and 22d sts ... 3,000

BY A. H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO.

TUESDAY, March 10, 1863.

House and lot 14 West 13th-st., 20.6x63; lot 103 feet ... $7,550
House and lot No. 173 West 48th-st., 20x50; lot 20x100 ... 7,450

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 10, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 57 bbls. Ashes, 7,872 bbls. *Flour*, 109 bbls. and 2,036 bags Corn Meal, 643 bushels Wheat, 723 bushels Corn, 500 bushels Rye, 6,350 bushels Oats, 125 bushels Malt, 8,921 pkgs. Provisions, and 653 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots have been in demand, and 50 bbls. have been sold at $8 75@$8 87½; Pearls have been dull and nominal at about $9 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Yellow has been less active, at from 47c.@50c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Have been moderately inquired for, at steady prices, including Adamantine at 20c.@22c. ₱ lb.

CHEMICALS—Have been in less demand at lower and irregular prices.

COFFEE—Sales, since our last, 7,800 bags Rio and Santos, partly on speculation, and 450 bags St. Domingo, &c., in bond, on private terms, and 50 bags Maracaibo at 32c. ₱ lb. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON say: "Sales of Rio during the past week have been restricted to 4,500 bags, per *Norden*, prices not transpired. The market closes quiet, but steady, at our reduced quotations of 2c. ₱ lb. upon all grades." Stock of all kinds this morning, 100,710 pkgs., including 3,000 bags and 21,464 mats Java, 70,600 bags Rio and Santos, 3,230 bags Maracaibo, 1,080 bags St. Domingo, 1,150 bags Laguayra, 964 bags Ceylon, 574 bags Jamaica, and 800 bags of other descriptions. Java closes at 37½c.@38c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 32c.@35c.; Rio at 30½c.@34½c.; and St. Domingo at 30c.@31c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Rio.

March 7, Baltimore, bags	6,800
March 7, Philadelphia, bags	none
March 10, New-York, bags	74,000
Total	84,100

COPPER—Ingot has been purchased to the extent of 250,000 lbs., at 34½c.@35½c. ₱ lb., but is now held higher.

COTTON—Is in more demand, and is quoted up to 66c.@67c. for Middlings, ₱ lb. Sales and resales to-day, 1,500 bales.

FEATHERS—Have been quiet, and prices nominal.

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been less sought after, at irregular figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—In view of the rise in Gold and Exchange, to-day, the demand for State and Western Flour has been decidedly brisker and prices of low and medium brands have advanced 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 19,620 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 90@$7 20; poor to choice extra State at $7 15@$7 75, chiefly at $7 25@$7 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 65@$7 85 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 90	@$7 20
Extra State	7 15	@ 7 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 25	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brds.	7 65	@ 7 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 85	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 75	@ 9 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 75	@10 25

Southern Flour is in more demand, at firmer rates; sales 2,400 bbls., at $7 25@$7 90 for poor to good superfine; $8 05@$9 25 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 45@$10 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is decidedly better; sales 950 bbls. Extra., at $7 25@$9 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for, at $3 60@$5 50 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and firm, at $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey, $4 60@$5 for Marsh's Caloric and Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in moderate demand at previous quotations.

FRUIT—The market has been inactive for most kinds, including Layer Raisins, at $4 45@$4 50, and Bunch do., at $4 25 ₱ box.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been less active, 24c. and 16½c., respectively.

WOOL—In Providence, sales were made of 77,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at 60c., 30,000 do. Pulled, at 60c.@64c.; 119,500 do. Foreign, at 24c.@47½c. ₱ lb. The Rochester *Union*, of the 9th inst., says: "The largest wool sale we have heard of this year has just taken place in this city. Messrs. E. M. PARSONS, SAMUEL WILDER and F. GORTON, have sold their stock of Wool, amounting to $204,000, to an English house, and are now engaged in delivery. The price, if stated, would give little idea of the sale, unless the quality was distinctly understood."

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, but at prices which have not been satisfactory to holders, who are claiming an advance of 3c.@5c. ₱ bushel; hence business has been restricted. Sales have been reported of 61,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 80@$1 90; Amber do. at $1 78@$1 81; Red do. at $1 71@$1 77; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 67@$1 70; Milwaukee Club at $1 65@$1 68; Chicago Spring at $1 40@$1 60; and Amber Jersey, at $1 78@$1 80 ₱ bushel. Corn is in more demand and is firmer. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 72,000 bushels, at 93c.@95c., in store and delivered, for shipping Mixed Western; 91c.@93½c. for Eastern, do.; 93c.@95c. for Unsound, and 97c.@98c. for Yellow Western, and $1 for White do., ₱ bushel. Rye is more active at $1 05@$1 12, according to quality, ₱ bushel; sales, 6,300 bushels. Oats are in less demand, including Canada, at 80c.@81½c.; Western at 80c.@82c.; State at 81c.@82c. ₱ bushel. Barley is inquired for, at $1 45@$1 60 ₱ bushel; sales, 3,700 bushels. Sales were also made of 650 bushels Barley Malt at $1 45@$1 70 ₱ bushel.

The business in Breadstuffs, during the past two weeks, Mr. EDWARD BILL reviews thus: "Since the date of my last report there has been quite a panic among the dealers in Gold, which has unsettled the rate for Sterling Exchange, and the export business has been greatly restricted for all descriptions of Breadstuffs. The home trade for Flour has felt the effect, and the purchases have been light and only for the wants of the day. Prices are unsettled and fluctuate daily, and our quotations show a material decline, more particularly on shipping brands. At yesterday's Produce Exchange there was a slight reaction for the better. For the choice kinds of Amber Winter and Spring Wheat there is a good demand, and prices are well maintained. Those descriptions being scarce and firmly held, whilst the inferior qualities are more plenty and not so salable at asking rates. The stock in store of Prime is now quite light, and holders are not ready sellers, the general impression here, and at the West, being in favor of high prices throughout the Spring. For Indian Corn the demand is good, and with the scarcity of sound shipping quality, the market value has changed but little. Northern Rye is scarce and prices are nominal. Jersey is more plenty. The Export Clearances from this port, for the fortnight, foot up, to Great Britain and Ireland, 43,299 bbls. Flour, 395,446 bushels Wheat, 321,496 bushels Corn, 1,000 bbls. Corn Meal; to Havre, 100 bbls. Flour, 28,894 bushels Wheat; to Bordeaux, 23,173 bushels Wheat; to the Continent, 1,262 bbls. Flour, 32,260 bushels Wheat, 11,796 bushels Corn, 27,278 bushels Rye; to Gibraltar, 3,230 bbls. Flour; to Portugal, 2,329 bbls. Flour, 4,941 bushels Wheat; to Brazil, 6,843 bbls. Flour; to Mexico, 2,417 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Corn; to China, 500 bbls. Flour."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1862.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Mch. 6, '63	636,116	12,811,081	4,267,237
New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	Feb. 27, '63	57,016	699,470	66,289
Baltimore	Feb. 27, '63	24,304	350,268	222,343
Boston	Feb. 26, '63	10,122		10,600
Other Ports	Feb. 28, '63	51,430	726,781	
Total		778,988	14,610,120	4,567,369
To about same period, 1862		1,422,364	12,064,097	7,564,738
To about same period, 1861		1,460,395	14,251,681	4,034,655
To about same period, 1860		236,124	830,836	25,209

To the Continent:

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.
New-York	Feb. 24, '63	74,672	661,527	40,559	110,979
Other Ports	Latest dates	5,121		1,057	

HAY—North River continues in fair demand to-day, at 85c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are more sought after, at 21c.@27c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

HEMP—Manilla has been in moderate request, at 14c. ₱ lb.

INDIGO—Is attracting more attention, at somewhat firmer prices.

IRON—Holders ask very full prices, but the market is inactive.

LEAD—Pig has been in moderate demand, at prices ranging from $9 37½@$9 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—Sales 200 bbls. New-Orleans, at 48c.@55c.; 200 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 40c.@45c. and 400 hhds. Clayed Cuba, on private terms, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been depressed, and has declined to $3 45@$3 50 ₱ gallon. Sales 300 bbls. Nothing really new in other kinds.

OILS—Have been in moderate request to-day, and generally quoted quite firm, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Bleached Winter do. at $1 15@$1 20; Crude Sperm at $1 80@$1 85; Refined Winter Sperm at $2 15@$2 25; Linseed at $1 75@$1 77; No. 1 Lard Oil at $1 04@1 10; Olive, $1 70; Petroleum, 30c.@32c. for refined, and 19c.@21c. for Crude, ₱ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Were less active in Providence last week. Most of the sales were made in the early part of the week. The total sales were 38,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 8,000 pieces, 60x64, at 18½c., cash; 8,000 pieces, 60x64, at 18¾c., cash; 21,000 pieces, 64x64, at 19c., cash, per yard. At the close, the latter could be bought at 18½c., cash, per yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand at firmer prices. Sales have been made of 1,300 bbls., at $14 50@$14 75 for old Mess, $16 75@$17 for new Mess, $16 50@$18 50 for Western and City Prime Mess; and $11 75@$14 for old and new Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand at 7½c.@8½c. for Hams, and 5¼c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in active request at 7½c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Sales, 2,100 boxes. Lard is brisker and firmer; sales, 3,000 tcs. and bbls., at 11c.@12c., ₱ lb. Beef is attracting more attention; sales since our last, 300 bbls., at $12@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 25@$12 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ₱ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $15 50@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is in good request, at 17c.@25c. for poor to choice Western, and 22c.@28c. for common to very choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in pretty active demand at 12c.@15c., the latter rate for choice, ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, 25 tcs. Carolina at $8 75; and 11,000 bags East India, part $6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in request at uniform rates.

SEEDS—Clover has been in more demand, and sales have been reported of 800 bags, at from 10c.@11½c., the latter rate for recleaned, ₱ lb. Other kinds have been quiet.

SKINS—Have been quiet, owing to their scarcity and the high claims of holders.

SPELTER—Is in limited request at 9½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Sales, 1,250 bags Pepper at 29c.@30c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in more demand at a shade firmer prices. Sales, since our last, 2,100 hhds., including New-Orleans at 10½c.@12½c., and Cuba at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.; also, 250 boxes Havana, part at 11c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 145,000 lbs., at 12¾c.@13¼c.; and 125 tcs. Grease, at 10c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in more demand, to-day, at somewhat firmer prices.

TIN—The principal inquiry has been for Straits, at 52½c.@53½c. ₱ lb., now held higher.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate demand at former prices; sales, since our last, 114 hhds. Kentucky at 10c.@25c.; and 119 cases Seed Leaf at 15c.@34c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been in less demand, and prices have been less buoyant.

WHISKY—Has been more active to-day; sales 300 bbls. State, at 46½c.@47c.; 450 bbls. Western, at 48c.@49c.; and 300 bbls. E. and D., at 50c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool—The engagements included 150 bbls. Flour, to fill up, at 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 35,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 8½d.@9d., the latter an extreme rate, ₱ bushel; 400 bbls. Pork, at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 2,000 pkgs. Provisions, at 20s.@35s., by sailing vessel, and 30s.@40s., by steamer; 700 bags Clover Seed, at 20s. and 30s., by sailing vessel and steamer, respectively; 50 tons Tallow, at 35s., and 1,300 wet Salted Hides, at 35s. ₱ ton. For London—11,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 6¾d. ₱ bushel; 1,200 pkgs. Provisions, at 27s. 6d., by sailing vessel, and on private terms by steamer, and 400 bbls. Oil, at 40s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	Mar. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Mar. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Mar. 14	New-York	Southampton.
Hibernian	Mar. 14	Portland	Liverpool.
Arabia	Mar. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Mar. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Mar. 21	New-York	Southampton.
Australasian	Mar. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	April 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Asia	April 8	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Feb. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglo-Saxon	Feb. 26	Liverpool	Portland.
Australasian	Feb. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Mar. 4	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	Mar. 7	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	Mar. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Mar. 18	Southampton	New-York.
Bavaria	Mar. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Hammonia	April 8	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	April 22	Southampton	New-York.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe per steamship *Africa* close to-day (Wednesday,) at 6½ A. M.

The mails per steamship *Hibernian*, *via* Portland, close on Friday at 2 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, per the *City of New-York*, close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland, per the *City of New-York*, close on the same day at 10½ A. M.

Mails for the Southern Coast and the West Indies.

The mails for Havana, the West Indies and New-Orleans, per the *Columbia*, close at 2 P. M. on Thursday.

The mails for Newbern, Port Royal, Beaufort, North and South Carolina, per steamship *Fah-Kee*, close at 1 P. M. on Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 9:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF ALFRED HOWELL, aged 16 years, a native of Paterson, N. J. He went out West with his Uncle James. It is supposed he is out West. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his uncle ROBERT McLAUGHLIN, Paterson, New-Jersey.

NO IMPOSITION.—MAD. ROSS, DOCTRESS AND ASTROLOGIST, was born with a natural gift; she tells the past and the future; she causes speedy marriages; shows a likeness of future husband or absent friend; lucky numbers free. Ring basement bell.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG MAN, (LATE OF THIS CITY,) but at present in a regiment in the Army of the Potomac, of good social position in the community, whose integrity and morals are unquestioned, and whose sole motive in entering the army was a desire to see his country restored to peace and her former prosperity, wishes to open a correspondence with a lady not over 25 years of age, with a view to matrimony on his return home; she must be prepossessing in appearance, amiable in disposition and a staunch Unionist. All answers will be forwarded by a kind friend. Address, in confidence and sincerity, PATRIOT, Box No. 190 *Times* Office, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN, POSSESSING WEALTH AND position, wishes to marry a lady similarly situated. This notice emanates from an eminently worthy source, and is entitled to the consideration of any lady. Address for one week, S. ADE, Station C, New-York.

TO GROCERS, DRUGGISTS, BAKERS, TEA AND COFFEE DEALERS AND OTHERS. TIME, TROUBLE AND MONEY SAVED. By using the PATENT MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS, Which entirely supersede the home-made article. A large supply of the various sizes on hand; also, a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF PAPER. L. T. VALENTINE & CO., Sole Agents. Commission Paper Warehouse, No. 45 Beekman-st., N. Y.

NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY,

Nos. 262 and 264 Broadway.

Pensions, Bounty, Pay and Prize Money procured for soldiers and sailors, their widows and heirs.

REFERENCES.

Gov. Seymour, New-York.	Rev. Henry W. Bellows, Pres. San. Com.
Gov. Parker, New-Jersey.	
Gov. Sprague, Rhode Island.	M. Armstrong & Sons, Nos. 11, 17 and 19 Ferry-st.
Maj.-Gen. Dix, U. S. A.	

ISAAC VAN WINKLE, Attorney and Counselor.

CHAISE WANTED—NEW OR SECOND-HAND, in good order. Address, with description and price, Box No. 3,666 New-York Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a steady woman, in a private family, as cook; understands her business perfectly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; also understands all kinds of pastry and desserts; would assist with the washing and ironing in a small family; no objection to go a little way in the country; the best of reference from her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 151 19th-st., front room, third floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c., CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two respectable young women wish situations, one as cook and to assist in the washing, the other as chambermaid or waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in ironing; no objection to the country; the best of City reference can be given if required. Call, for two days, at No. 58 West 19th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups and jellies; understands all kinds of baking, game and poultry, and is fully competent of taking charge of a gentleman's kitchen; wishes a situation in a first-class private family; no others need apply; good City reference, if required. Can be seen till suited at No. 30 6th-av., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A very competent woman with good City references as cook, and will assist with the washing; is a first-rate family cook; is a good baker of bread, biscuit, pies, cakes, &c., &c. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; she understands her business; is a good baker, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 287 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RELIABLE YOUNG woman a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches—creams, jellies and pastries, and is a first-rate bread maker; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 280 7th-av., front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, to cook, wash and iron; can make the best of bread and biscuit; has no objection to work in the City or country; none but a private family need apply; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 East 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT Protestant girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands the English and American modes of cooking; makes superior pastries and soups; wages $10. Call at, or address, No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of family cooking, both English and American; has no objections to leave the City; Newport preferred; has eight years' City reference. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant woman as cook; understands all kinds of soups and pastries; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 140 West 28th-st., 3d floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman, as cook; is accustomed to making bread, soups, jellies, &c.; is willing to assist in the washing, if required. Can be seen till engaged at No. 172 8th-av., corner of 23d-st., in the rear. Good City reference.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RE-spectable Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; she understands her business perfectly in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference. Address No. 129 West 18th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a young woman; is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; [illegible] best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 [illegible] South Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL DESIRES a situation as cook in a private family; will assist with the washing; can procure the best of reference from her employer as to ability, &c. Can be seen at No. [illegible] West 28th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and to do the coarse washing; is an excellent baker; makes pastries, soups and jellies. Call at, or address, No. 136 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable girl as good plain cook; understands baking; is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 1,371 Broadway, between 37th and 38th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK by a young woman, who understands all kinds of cooking; is willing to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 35 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RE-spectable Protestant woman as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 159 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation by two Protestant girls; one to cook, wash and iron; the other as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 130 West 22d-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RE-spectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 239 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY ONE who understands the best style of American and French cooking, and all kinds of desserts; has good City reference. Inquire at No. 99 6th-av., opposite 8th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; would be willing to assist in the washing; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 6 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation in a private family; is a good cook and a good baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 142 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; the best City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as good plain cook; is a good baker and a first-rate washer and ironer; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 300 East [illegible], second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; has the best of testimonials as to capability and honesty; has lived eight years in one family. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A COUNTRY SITUATION WANTED by an English Protestant woman, as first-class cook; she understands her business in all its branches, and is a good baker. To be seen for two days at No. 112 West [illegible].

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RE-spectable girl, as first-class cook; understands French and American cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 30 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, game, pastry, boning, larding, with reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; is a good baker. Apply at No. 13 Delancey-st., [illegible].

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family. Apply at No. [illegible] East 10th-st., up stairs.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON WISH-es a situation as nurse, who has acted in that capacity for the last twelve years, and is fully competent of the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG girl wants a situation as nurse or chambermaid, with the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 128 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable person as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth, or do plain sewing, fine washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 146 8th-av.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and to do light chamberwork or waiting alone; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 West 33d-st., near 8th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing. The best of City references. Call for two days at No. 8 [illegible].

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two Protestant young women lately landed, situations in a private family—one to take care of children and make herself useful; the other to do chamberwork and sewing, or would assist with the washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 West 19th-st., in the rear.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, by a young Protestant girl, a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, or would assist with chamberwork. City references given if required. Call at No. [illegible] West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3d floor.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER, WHO thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, wishes a situation in a private family as seamstress or lady's-maid; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 261 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A HOUSEKEEPER'S position wanted, by a middle-aged Protestant lady, in a gentleman's family or institute; will be found fully competent; is not afraid to work; can do as well as direct; no objections to leave the City. Unexceptionable references given. Can be seen or addressed for two days, at No. 87 West 44th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as waitress; she is fully competent to all the situation she advertises for; she has good references. Can be seen at No. 129 East 20th-st., third floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG American girl a situation as waitress in a small private family, or would be willing to do light chamberwork and waiting in a family where there are no children. Call, for two days, at No. 61 West 19th-st. Has good reference.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway. German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken.

Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 102 West 33d-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small private family. Best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; she is a competent person, and fully understands her business; is good and kind to children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 119 West 26th-st., corner 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has got good City reference; has no objections to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 East 28th-st., corner 3d-av., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, or to take care of children; would go a short distance in the country. Good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 235 Hicks-st., between Clinton and Court sts., South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a perfectly competent girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as up-stairs girl and to assist in the washing and ironing; is honest, tidy and industrious; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 269 6th-av. Best of reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young girl as chambermaid and fine washing, or chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference if required; is to be seen for two days at No. 156 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., fourth floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable American young girl to do light chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 3d-av., in the millinery store, near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can sew on two machines; is a very neat hand sewer; no objection to travel; reference given. Call at No. 62 West 19th-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing. Good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 224 East 19th-st., second floor, front room; can be seen for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or waiting alone. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 West [illegible], from 9 to 12.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as chambermaid; understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; good reference can be given; can be seen for two days at No. 134 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Call at No. 118 West 26th-st., third floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation in a small private family, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 160 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY DESIRES A situation as housekeeper for a widower; object, a home. Address Mrs. C. A. B. FREELAND, New-York Post-office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, by an aged Scotch woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; has good reference. Call at No. [illegible] West 26th-st., in the rear, for a week.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as seamstress, who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses and family sewing, by the day, week or month; no objection to the country; would prefer a steady place; reliable City reference given; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 112 West 26th-st., corner 7th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A GIRL WANTS A SITUATION as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses neatly, and dress ladies' hair, or take charge of a baby from its birth; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. [illegible] East [illegible], between [illegible] and [illegible] avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS that sews for private families, not having relatives in the City, a permanent situation is desired; would tend store, or as seamstress in a private family; does all kinds of sewing, shirts, embroidery, and children's clothes. Call or address a note to No. 38 King-street.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman, as competent seamstress; is willing to assist in chamberwork or take care of growing children; is capable of operating on Grover & Baker's sewing machine. Can produce reference from her last place. Call at No. 147 7th-av., 3d floor front.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as first-class seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 488 6th-av., near 25th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman a situation in a private family to sew; understands sewing-machine; she understands all about it, and has no objections to do other work. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 17th-st., in the basement, near 7th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and is a good dressmaker; will go out by the week or month. Call for two days at No. 412 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., second floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, with good City reference. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young woman, a situation as first-class laundress, or will do chamberwork, fine washing and ironing in a private family; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 21 Mark's-place, 8th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 180 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman, as laundress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. [illegible] East [illegible] st., in the store.

ABUNDANCE GOOD HELP SERVANTS ready at the Large Institute, No. 189 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. English, German, Irish, Scotch, American and Protestant help, civil and capable, to suit all; also, neat, tidy small girls. Conducted by MRS. FLOYD.

MALES.

MERCHANTS' AND CLERKS' EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

Believing that an agency through which merchants can obtain clerks, and clerks situations, can be made useful to both parties, the undersigned has determined to make the experiment by opening an office for the purpose at No. 62 John-st., near William, second floor.

He need hardly say here that the agency will be so conducted that all will be mutually benefited through it, the clerks finding places more easily, and the merchants help more intelligently, as the name of each applicant will be registered, with such information as can be obtained in relation to him.

The entry fee will be the same to either party that the cost of one advertisement, with a small additional charge to the clerk when employed through this medium.

Communications by mail, inclosing 50 cents, will be promptly attended to. JAMES WEEKES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED married man, a situation as gardener; satisfactory reference given as to ability, and none need apply who have not a green-house, and house for a gardener. Direct A. H. B., James M. Thorburn's, No. 15, John-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man who understands his business in all its branches, and laying out of new places; is a middle-aged man; can be highly recommended by his employers. Can be seen by addressing a note to MICHAEL, Gardener, Bay View Post-office, Clifton, Staten Island.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man who understands his business in all its branches; can give undoubted reference as to character, &c. Inquiries of [illegible], or references to Walter M. Franklin, Esq., No. 15 Wall-st., at the Lenox Fire Insurance Company.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY a single man, who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good references from gentlemen in the City. Address P. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Scotchman, married, who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches, and has good references from his present employer. Address for two days, R. B., Box No. 303 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, EMPLOYMENT as gardener, by a man lately come from Europe; understands the business in all its branches; (married man;) a house to live in and steady employment preferred. Address J. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in a flower, fruit and vegetable garden, greenhouse, graperies, &c. Address C. B., Box No. 184 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married Scotchman, who understands gardening in all its departments, and has eight years' reference from his present employer. Address for three days J. B., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER OR ASSISTANT GARDENER.—Wanted, by a respectable married man, a Protestant, without family, a situation as farmer or assistant gardener on a gentleman's place; would be willing to make himself generally useful; can be well recommended by his present employer. Address W. F. S., No. 12 John-st.

AS FARMER, &c.—A YOUNG UNMARRIED Protestant man wishes a place as gardener; is a good farmer; and a first-rate man to take care of horses and cows. Apply at No. 560 6th-av., Room No. 14.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant married man, who understands farming in all its branches; is a good flower and vegetable grower; also knows the care and management of horses and all kinds of stock; has lived five years with one gentleman in the above capacity. Good reference. Address J. C. F. C., for two days, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—WANTED, by a married man, German, a situation as farmer and gardener; does not mind taking care of horses or cows; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address G. A. M., Box No. 190 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation, by a practical working man; he is a Protestant; his wife as laundress or dairy maid. Address J. M. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN FROM ENGland wishes a situation with a respectable family as coachman, and would make himself generally useful; country preferred. Address No. 50 Washington-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single young man, Protestant, as coachman, or to take care of horses; has fifteen years' City reference, and 13 years from his last place. Call on or address S. M., No. 223 Broadway, in the drug store near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable married German, as coachman; is willing to assist in the garden, and make himself generally useful; has good reference. Address C. M., Box No. 190 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful. Can give good City reference. Address C. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a single man, as coachman; understands the proper care of horses, and would keep things in good style, and is a good driver; good reference given. Address R. G., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and to assist in the garden; can milk a cow if required; has good reference; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address M. C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a colored man, who has had several years experience in this City; is capable of taking charge of any gentleman's establishment; has the very best of reference. Apply at TRAINOR'S Saddlery Warehouse, No. 226 4th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable man a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; also, his wife as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; very best City references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 238 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A married man as coachman; he understands his business well; good reference from his last employer; will make himself useful when called on. His wife is a good washer and ironer; would do the washing if required. Address L. E., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family; has two years' reference; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 59 East 13th-st., basement door.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business. Address D., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; understands his business; good and careful driver; best reference. Address T. M., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man who can give good reference from his last employer, where he served 5 years. Address No. 390 3d-av.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation by a steady, sober, single man; he is a good groom and careful driver; has good City reference. Address C. W., in care of Mr. Lawton, saddle and harness store, No. 3 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a respectable single man that thoroughly understands his business and has the best of City reference. Any commands left at No. 664 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., for W. S., will be attended to for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by an experienced respectable steady man, a Protestant; has got the best of City reference. Address J. P. T., No. 362 6th-av., corner of 23d-st., at Mr. Keppler's.

AS PORTER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young man, who would make himself useful in any house of business. Address K. D., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A SITUATION WANTed by a man and wife; the man is a practical gardener; understands the management of grapevines in all departments; is also a first rate vegetable and flower gardener; his wife is a first-class cook, &c.; the best country reference can be given. Address, for two days, J. K., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—BY A BATCHelor, a trustworthy, sensible lady, accustomed to the refinements of life, and capable of combining comfort with economy, to take entire superintendence of a country house; must have the very best testimonials of character as to honesty, capability, industry and disposition; a member of the Church preferred. Address WALTER, Box No. 3,709 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON A SMALL place, two hours from New-York by railroad, who understands gardening, care of horses, cow, poultry, &c.; must be a Protestant, and if married, without children, and be willing to make himself generally useful. Satisfactory references for honesty, sobriety and good disposition will be required. Address, stating wages expected, B., Box No. 1,881, New-York Post-office.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTed, a smart, tidy and competent girl, that can come well recommended, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family; will find a good home, and receive kind treatment and a full equivalent for her services. Call at No. 132 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A MAN, SINGLE OR MARRIED, TO go a short distance into the country; he must understand plain gardening, the care of horses, and be a good driver. City reference required. Address Box No. 1,391 City Post-office.

AN INFANT'S NURSE—CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a middle-aged Protestant woman as infant's nurse and seamstress; also, a young woman to do chamberwork and waiting. City reference required. Apply between 10 and 1 o'clock, Wednesday morning, at No. 28 West 38th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A COMPETENT GIRL to cook and do the washing for a private family; she must understand her business perfectly, and come well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 262 West 21st-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A VERY CAPABLE nurse, to take care of four children; none but the most efficient, and who can bring the highest testimonials for character, need apply. Inquire at 11 A. M., at No. 47 Lafayette-place.

A WAITER.—A YOUNG UNMARRIED PROTestant man wants a place as waiter; has no objections to the country; well recommended. Apply at No. 500 4th-st., Room No. 10.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER, ONE that understands raising vegetables and green-house plants in all their departments; a single man. Apply at No. 343 South-st.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a man as farmer and gardener. Inquire at No. 62 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN, married or single, to attend an invalid gentleman. Apply, with references, at No. 21 East 21st-st., near Madison-av.

$10 POSITIVELY MADE FROM $1.—Something urgently needed in every family and by every person; very light and portable. Agents wanted everywhere. Call and see, or a sample sent by mail, free of postage, for 25 cents, that retails for $1, by R. L. WOLCOTT, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROF. ADAMS, THE ORIGINAL INVENTOR of the spirit telegraph, continues to give remarkable messages from spirits, through this psycho-magnetic instrument. Prof. ADAMS is clairvoyant and clairaudient, seeing and hearing spirits talk. He has no equal in delineating character, seeing and describing conjugal adaptations, reading diseases and prescribing remedies, developing mediums, and speaking under inspiration to his visitors. No. 1 Waverly-place, corner of Broadway.

ALL SOLDIERS DISCHARGED ON ACcount of wounds received in battle, and wishing to procure their $100 bounty, will bring their discharge and two witnesses of identity to the office of NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, No. 111 Broadway, first floor.

DIVORCES OBTAINED IN A SHORT time, for slight causes, without publicity. Incompatibility of temper only required. All cases strictly confidential, and a legal divorce guaranteed. Advice free. Apply to H. BATEMAN, Counselor, No. 658 Broadway, Room No. 8.

$25,000 WORTH OF PAPER STOCK PER MONTH WANTED—Such as old newspapers, blanks, and printed books, &c., for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to JNO. TUCKER & BRO., No. 44 Ann-st.

WANTED FOR CASH—FOUR HYDRAULIC Presses; ram 7 to 10-inch diameter, 3 to 3½ feet run, from 2 to 3 feet between the rods. Address A. F. MIGEON, by letter, No. 205 Washington-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—MERRITT & WOOD HAVE REmoved from 190 Fulton-st. to No. 22 Barclay-st., three doors below Church-st.

NEW-YORK, March 11, 1863.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, Enlarged Joints and all disease of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary.—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 5—[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ERNANI.

WINTER GARDEN—[illegible].

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS—[illegible].

WALLACK'S—[illegible].

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SARANELLA; OR, THE POWER OF LOVE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY—COM. NUTT—HIPPOPOTAMUS, &c., at all hours—[illegible] ARABIC TROUPE.

BANVARD'S HALL OF ART—FOUR PANORAMAS IN ONE NIGHT.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway.)—WHITE'S PICTURE, "TAKING THE VEIL."

DODWORTH'S HALL—(No. 806 Broadway.)—[illegible] READINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Advices from New-Orleans, to the 18th inst., are received by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Roanoke*. The news thus received direct, corroborates, in a measure, the reports which have reached us recently through the rebels, of an advance of the National forces against Port Hudson. It was expected that Gen. BANKS would commence his forward movement in two or three days after the departure of the *Roanoke*; and a Port Hudson dispatch, dated the 5th, published in the TIMES yesterday, says that all circumstances combined to make it certain that an immediate attack was to be made upon that place. Preliminary measures had been taken for the confiscation of the estates of JOHN SLIDELL, now acting as Rebel Commissioner in France. Mr. LAMONT, the Prosecuting Attorney, filed an "information" against SLIDELL in the Provisional Court, on the 27th ult. About twenty persons had arrived at New-Orleans, who left the place only a few weeks ago, as registered enemies. They found such complete destitution that they were glad to return to save themselves from starvation. They were perfectly willing to take the oath of allegiance, and every one of them did so. They were suffering from actual hunger, and children were crying for food. Our correspondent gives currency to a report, brought from Texas by paroled prisoners, that Commander RENSHAW, said to have been killed by the explosion of the *Westfield*, was in Galveston, alive and well.

Our Washington correspondent states that Gen. BUTLER is to receive the appointment of Provost-Marshal General.

A dispatch, received at Headquarters in St. Louis on Friday evening, by way of Cape Girardeau, states that Gen. MCNEIL had a fight with JEFF. THOMPSON, killing nine of his men, taking twenty prisoners, capturing a large number of stock, and pursuing the rebels as far as Clarkston. MARMADUKE, with 4,000 men, was said to be moving toward Chalk Bluff.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, the resolution introduced on Monday by Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, relative to a Committee on Manufactures, was rejected, but the vote was subsequently reconsidered, and the resolution was laid on the table. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of War for Gen. ROSECRANS' report of the battles of Murfreesboro. A resolution, offered by Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, calling upon the President to lay before the Senate, at the next session, a statement of the number of officials in the civil service of the Government, was laid over. The Senate then went into Executive session.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, a majority report was made in favor of amending the Revised Statutes so as to allow soldiers to vote at certain elections. A bill was introduced to provide additional means for the relief of sick and wounded New-York soldiers. The bill to amend the act providing for the incorporation of religious societies, so as to allow Bishops and priests of Roman Catholic Churches to hold Church property, was passed—20 to 6. The General Assessment law was then considered as the special order.

In the Assembly the bill to appropriate the surplus of the Canal revenues was considered throughout the session, and progress was reported.

GENERAL NEWS.

Returns of the New-Hampshire election, from about two-thirds of the State, indicate that there has been no choice of Governor by the people; that the Legislature is largely Republican, and that the three Republican Congressmen are elected. In one hundred towns the vote for the Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor is about equal. The Congressional delegation will probably stand as follows:

District No. 1—Joel Eastman, of Conway.
District No. 2—Edward H. Rollins, of Concord.
District No. 3—James W. Patterson, of Hanover.

The steamship *Roanoke*, which touched at Havana on the 5th inst., on her passage from New-Orleans, brings some additional news from Mexico, but nothing of importance. We do not yet hear of Gen. FOREY'S "forward movement." A vessel arrived at New-Orleans from Vera Cruz before the *Roanoke* left, bringing intelligence indicating that his movement is now likely to be retrograde. The prevailing impression in Vera Cruz was that the expedition would prove a complete failure, and that the French would be driven from Mexican soil, unless they should be reinforced by at least 50,000 men.

The news from Havana by the *Roanoke* is interesting. The schooner *Ocean Herald* had arrived there, and reported having seen the wreck of a steamer on the Abaco Reef on the 24th ult., with no signs of life aboard of her. It is conjectured that this might have been the *Florida*, of which nothing has been heard recently. The rebel schooner *Elisha Beckwith* had arrived at Havana from Tampa, loaded with cotton. The steamer *Stonewall Jackson*, formerly the *Leopard*, had also arrived from Nassau.

The bark *Mayflower*, from Barbados, Feb. 21, Martinique 23d, St. Kitts 24th, and St. Thomas 25th, arrived here yesterday, reports leaving at St. Thomas the United States ship *Shepherd Knapp*, and that the steamer *Vanderbilt* sailed on the 23d on a cruise. On the 24th, off Martinique, passed the United States gunboat *Alabama* bound in. The *Mayflower* heard of no privateers at either of the above ports. The brig *Resolute*, from Porto Rico on the 25th, also arrived yesterday, reports that nothing had been heard of any rebel pirates around the Island of Porto Rico.

Yesterday, the wedding day of the Prince of Wales and the Princess ALEXANDRA of Denmark, was duly honored by the British residents of this City. In the evening the British Consul entertained at his residence, and festivities appropriate to the occasion were indulged in in different parts of the City.

A large meeting of Copperheads took place at Stamford, Conn., last evening. VALLANDIGHAM and FERNANDO WOOD made speeches, of the usual character and calibre.

Hon. D. W. VOORHEES, of Indiana, delivered an address last evening before the Young Men's Democratic Association, in which he denounced the Republican party and the Administration as the causes of the war, and claimed that only peace and the Democratic party could restore the Union.

The Thirteenth Annual Commencement of the New-York Medical and Charity Hospital took place last evening at the College on Thirteenth-street. The valedictory address was delivered by Professor H. G. COX, and the valedictory by JOHN H. THOMPSON, of the graduating class.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, the Comptroller's report of the county finances for 1862 was received and ordered to be printed. It contains the usual exhibit of the receipts and expenditures on county account for the year, and other figurative matter of interest to tax-payers, among which the most interesting are statements of the amount of taxes remaining uncollected at the close of the year, and of the debt of the county. It appears that the uncollected taxes of years previous to 1862, and running back a period of twenty years, amount to $1,991,556 33 on personal estate, and $2,147,895 95 on real estate; the amount of arrears for 1862, on both real and personal estate, was $1,739,697 44—making a grand total of $5,789,149 72. The county debt is $760,000—$700,000 of this sum being for court-house stock, and $60,000 for McComb's Dam Bridge bonds. The only measure recommended by Mr. BRENNAN is the charging of the time for levying and collecting the taxes, as proposed and repeatedly urged by his predecessor. Adjourned till 3 P. M. of Tuesday next.

The trial of EDWARD MCCORMICK for the murder of HENRY L. WILLIAMS, a policeman, on the night of the 13th of October last, was concluded in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday. The case was summed up by District-Attorney HALL for the people, and by H. L. CLINTON for the defence. The jury retired at 1 o'clock, and had not agreed upon a verdict at a late hour.

The opinion of the Supreme Court, General Term, in the case of HART *vs.* KENNEDY and others, before frequently reported, will be found in the law column, and of interest.

There was much excitement on the Stock Exchange yesterday in Gold Coin, the Quicksilver Shares of California and Pacific Mail. The Railway list and Government Stocks were also firm. Gold finally closed the same as on Monday night, after rising and falling nearly 5 ℔ cent.

Increased activity was discernible in the General Market, yesterday. Breadstuffs, Provisions, Cotton and Groceries were brisker and generally dearer. Whisky was in fair demand, as likewise were Hay, Hides, Leather, Oils, Tallow, Ingot Copper, Straw, Tin, Wool and Clover Seed. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Candles, Chemicals, Fruit, Hemp, Hops, Iron, Lead and Tobacco. Spirits Turpentine were more freely purchased, but at lower rates. Heavier freight engagements were reported.

The Live Stock markets have been quite irregular this week. The receipts are again interfered with by an unseasonable snow storm, which kept some of the stock trains from arriving at all, and others reached here at a late hour. There is a light supply of all kinds, the falling off extending to each class. Beeves numbered 3,733 at all the markets, 3,519 of which were sold at Forty-fourth-street Monday and Tuesday. Less than one-half of them were in the yards at the opening of the market Monday morning, owing to the snow blockade on the roads. Trade was best on Tuesday, when all the cattle were in. The supply was short, and the wants of butchers and Government agents were more than sufficient to absorb all the stock. About 500 head were bought by agents of the Government alone, at 9c.@9½c. ℔ lb. estimated dressed weight. They took only good cattle. As a whole, the market was quicker than last week, and closed firm at an advance of ½c. A few lots of prime cattle were sold at 10c.@10½c. The average of all sales was about 8½c., making the present one of the best markets for drovers that they have had for years.... Sheep are doing better than ever, the advance being equal to ½c. ℔ lb. live weight, over the high prices of last week. Fair to good sheep are now worth 8½c.@9½c. ℔ lb. live weight, and extra sheep 9½c., at which price a lot of fat Kentucky sheep of 130 lbs. each, were sold. Stock very scarce. Receipts only 3,982 for the week.... Live hogs number 18,604 for the week, which is a large falling off. They have advanced ½c.@¾c. ℔ lb.—heavy fat hogs selling readily at 6c.@6¼c. live weight; light corn-fed hogs 5½c., and still-fed 5½c.

The Copperheaded Complaint of "Tyranny."

VALLANDIGHAM told the New-York Copperheads, in his recent speech, that "nothing was wanting to make this Government a complete and absolute despotism, as iron and inexorable in its character as the worst despotisms of the Old World, or the worst of modern times, even to BOMBA of Naples." His colleague, PENDLETON, in his harangue before the same set of rebel sympathizers, on Monday evening, substantially reiterated the assertion.

Of course—of course. This precious pair have got the cue precisely. They are well up to the true method of Sedition made Easy. The first business always is to affect a dreadful concern for the liberties of the country. CATALINE understood it; and so did his secret friends CLODIUS and CÆSAR. It shocked them all beyond measure that the Senate should clothe CICERO with extraordinary powers; in the name of Freedom and the Constitution, they denounced it, even though at that very time the plot had been laid to kill the Senators and burn the city. The Tories of our Revolution understood it. They poured out their objurgations upon the Continental Congress for voting extraordinary powers to WASHINGTON in the crisis of the struggle, and did it in no other name than that of outraged and down-trodden Liberty. Our people, within their own memory, saw this same thing in the Jacobinical rebellion against the last French Republic. The club-leaders had covered half of Paris with their barricades; blood had already begun to flow; it was announced to the National Assembly that "in an hour, perhaps, the Hotel de Ville will be taken." And yet even in that terrible juncture, when anarchy and ravage were at the very doors, the proposition to confer full powers upon Gen. CAVAIGNAC and to declare Paris in a state of siege, was inveighed against by the Reds as endangering the public liberty! It is so everywhere and always. Extraordinary powers, in terrible emergencies, have saved free States again and again; but never without an outcry from public enemies against the tyranny of it, and an effort to make it tell in their own favor. The very men, on such occasions, who are either actively engaged in or in secret sympathy with the attempts to destroy the public liberties, are invariably the very men who are the loudest in their maledictions upon extraordinary powers, and in their apostrophes to Constitutional Liberty.

What does this man VALLANDIGHAM care about constitutional liberty? He cares precisely the same as his friend JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE did, when, on the 16th day of July, 1861—three months after the taking of Sumter by the rebels—he stood up in his seat in the Senate and declaimed by the hour against the resolutions approving of the acts of the President in calling out the troops and declaring the blockade. "We are rushing," said BRECKINRIDGE, "and with rapid strides, from a constitutional Government into a military despotism. The civil authorities are paralyzed, and practical martial law is being established all over the land. The like never happened in this country before, and *it would not be tolerated in any country in Europe which pretends to the elements of civilization and liberty.*" This is VALLANDIGHAM'S sentiment exactly. The same BRECKINRIDGE, who was filled with such virtuous indignation over the outraged Constitution, was soon at the head of a rebel brigade, under the flag of JEFF. DAVIS, battling for the destruction of the Republic. At the very time he was ranting about the sacred guarantees of the Constitution, he was meditating how best to shipwreck that Constitution. The blackest treason was brooding in his heart. That, and that only, was his inspiration. VALLANDIGHAM'S prompting is identical with it. He mouthed indignation before the Club with just the same sincerity that BRECKINRIDGE did before the Senate. They are precisely the same champions of the Constitution as Judas, who bore the bag, was a champion of the poor—precisely the same disciples of the Constitution as Judas was a disciple of the Master, whom he betrayed with a kiss.

Judas, we are told, went to his own place. BRECKINRIDGE has gone to his. Let VALLANDIGHAM go to his, and his whole reprobate pack after him. They belong to the Confederacy. Their souls are there; so should be their bodies. Double-dyed traitors like them, they have no business on loyal ground. The Constitution wants none of their vindication. It gives the lie to the grievances trumped up in its behalf. The extraordinary powers conferred upon the Government, instead of being an encroachment upon it, were expressly authorized by it. It has invested Congress with an unrestricted power "to raise armies," and "to provide for the calling forth of the militia to execute the laws of the Union, and suppress insurrections." Congress has done this in the Conscription bill. It has authorized Congress "to coin money and regulate the value thereof." Congress has done this in the Currency bill. It has authorized the suspension of *habeas corpus*, "when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." Doubts have existed whether the President constitutionally has this power without the vote of the legislative branch; but this has ceased to be a practical question, since Congress, by formal regular vote, has sanctioned the President's exercise of the power. No unconstitutional powers of any sort have been granted. Every means which have been accorded to the President, to enable him to fulfill his oath to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution," have been taken strictly from the domain of the Constitution. The Constitution has not been violated nor dishonored, except by rebels and their sympathizers. If its practical working has been in any respect changed, it has been for its own preservation, and in accordance with its own provisions for just such emergencies. No man has experienced oppression from this. Even in the cases of the so-called "arbitrary arrests," about which there has been so much clamor, the way was always open, except where overt treason had been committed, to recover on the spot every civil privilege. It was simply necessary to take the oath of allegiance, which no really loyal man ever accounts a hardship. However bad their conduct, if it did not amount to absolute treason, this was sufficient. They who refused thus to purge and pledge themselves, though they aspired to be martyrs, had not the slightest reason for complaint. It is an insufferable outrage upon the intelligence and the loyalty of this community for a man to stand up here and pronounce the present Administration of our Government to be worse than the tyranny of BOMBA. The very fact that the Government can *with impunity* be so traduced stamps its author as a miscreant.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.—By our letter from Albany to-day, it will be seen that the Legislature is now busily engaged upon a good deal of valuable and practical legislation. Measures establishing a training school for primary teachers—providing for a uniform rate in the price of gas in Brooklyn, and also for certain new railroads—for making the Board of Brokers a public body, and regulating the operations of street brokers in the vicinity of William-street and Exchange-place—for creating a Bureau of Military Statistics—for imposing a tax on factors, brokers and middlemen in the sale of goods, wares and merchandise—for the construction of double locks on the Erie Canal where there are now single ones—these and other important bills are up before the Legislature for action and discussion. We do not pretend to recommend or indorse all these measures, though several of them are of eminent utility.

We hope the Legislature, in the time that is now left it, will hold up on the bitter and profitless tirades which have occupied so much of its time, and devote itself to its legitimate duties and the interests of the State. It is very reprehensible policy to devote the best part of a session to windy speeches and wranglings about trifles, while measures affecting the people's welfare, and the permanent interests of all classes, are crowded into the last few days, to be hastily slaughtered, or hastily passed into laws with all their defects upon their head. We rejoice at the prospect of serious work at Albany.

THEN AND NOW.—Two years ago, Gov. PICKENS, of South Carolina, addressing the chivalry of that State, and urging the inauguration of war, cried out: "Be ready! Stand by your arms—mark time to the tap of independence, and, at the word, march forward and onward *to the Borders.* Let tyrants know that there are men who can make them hear the ring and feel the weight of Southern steel. I shall endeavor not to expose our own State." "The Borders," to which Gov. PICKENS then urged the South Carolinians to march forward and onward, were not the borders of South Carolina, along which is soon to be heard the ring and felt the weight of Freedom's steel, but the borders of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa. The crusaders were to march forward and onward, with their trumpets in their mouths and their swords by their sides, frightening and devouring as they went, till the North, on bended knees, should cry *peccavi*, and sue for mercy. They have been woefully disappointed. An army has been planted in the Palmetto State for a twelve-month, threatening its chief city, and now BEAUREGARD has warned the people to flee from the tempest of fire and iron that is about to fall upon it. *That* certainly is a very different programme from what Gov. PICKENS and the chivalry anticipated when, in the harbor of Charleston, they inaugurated war. How have the devices of fools come to naught.

A Few Words for Peace Men.

Whatever we may think of the unreasonableness and wickedness of the Southern conspirators who, to accomplish the objects of a selfish ambition, have plunged this entire nation in woe, we cannot deny them credit for audaciously breasting the responsibilities of their action. They have exhibited throughout an intense earnestness in their work, and a clear perception of the depth and blackness of the abyss they have leaped over, which separates their treason from other men's loyalty, that should have received closer attention than it has done from the masses in the loyal States. It would have saved much vacillation in policy and much needless division in popular sentiment regarding the war—from which have resulted frequent discouragement and defeat.

When we see our armies wresting the seacoast, cities, forts, rivers, and entire States from the rebels, and carrying that frightful desolation into their homes which they, in the beginning of the war, boasted they would bring to ours,—we may well ask the question, why has not such manifest and overwhelming superiority of arms long since put an end to the fight? The answer is, that the loyal States have not yet wholly deserved success. They have been physically powerful, but morally weak, and are so to-day. The rebels are practically beaten. Their aims are defeated; their hopes in great part blasted. Instead of foreign intervention, peace, free trade, cotton, Slavery, and incalculable wealth, they find helplessness, war, close blockade, cotton gladly exchanged for corn, and Slavery perishing in their midst. The world sees our victory, though we seem slow to realize it. The rebels see their horrible crime and appreciate its just penalties, *but we do not.* And herein consists the weakness of the loyal States, that encourages and protracts the rebellion.

We are too anxious to forgive the South and obtain peace, to have proper spirit and energy in the war. We are too apt to ask if it is not more reasonable to have peace and Union without any more bloodshed, than after 100,000 or 200,000 more lives have been lost—seeing it must be only peace and Union again at last. Undoubtedly it would be more reasonable; but war is not reason. The rebels, by beginning war, have shut the door on reason. The question between the Constitution and the rebellion is no longer open to debate.

A portion of the Democratic party, misguided by a few leaders who mistake opposition to their own Government for independence and patriotism, have been inclined to offer terms of peace to the seceded States. "Peace on any terms," some are even prepared to say. The greater part even of peace Democrats will protest against a dishonorable peace, or one that recognizes a Southern Confederacy. But they say, "Stop the war, have a general Convention, and a reconstruction of the Union can be brought about."

How do peace Democrats, or peace men of any persuasion, know that this will be the result of "stopping the war?" It is a rule as old as law itself that it takes two to make a bargain; and what do the rebels say to this Northern talk of peace, reconciliation and reconstruction? We have no evidence whatever that they favor any such scheme, but the most abundant manifestations of their indignant and insulting rejections of the proposition. We have presented to loyal readers frequent samples of rebel talk on this subject, but we find in a Richmond paper a few sentences in this line that are so honest and bold, that it will be good for Northern peace men to read them. Says the *Examiner*:

"The Northern Democrats ask now that, with the frivolity of children, the two communities should ignore the past, should treat the tremendous events of the last forty years as trifles; and with a debt of two or three billions of dollars incurred in mutual slaughter, should shake the bloody hands of each other, and be brethren once more. The thing is not possible. It would be barbarous, corrupt, and wicked. Probably half a million of men on both sides have fallen as victims in this frightful war. Are each community to throw off the habiliments of mourning, to forget their dead, and revel in mutual amity over the graves of the slain? The spectacle would disgust the world; Heaven would be shocked at the impiety of the scene."

A great sin is not to be so easily wiped out. The divine law and the divine example teach that expiation to procure pardon must be in blood, and this sought in penitence and tears. Our Northern peace men would pardon the rebels against their will—seize them at risk of life, and hold them in the embrace of love, with the sure prospect of being immediately shot down when the embrace is ended! Peace without heart in it would be false and hypocritical: "Heaven would be shocked at the impiety of the scene."

There is but one road to peace, and that is through war—stern, unflagging, inexorable war. To proclaim an armistice would be to put the Government on a peace footing in time of war, such as it was during the last four months of BUCHANAN'S Administration. Do not the peace men remember how the rebels behaved while BUCHANAN was cajoling and conciliating them, and refusing to "coerce" them? Did they not rob mints and arsenals, seize all public and private vessels in Southern waters, capture National troops, and invest forts by their armed legions? Are such men to be tamed now by peace overtures and the mockery of indifference to two years of bloodshed and grief they have brought on the land? It is, indeed, a hideous "impiety" to think so, much more would it be to attempt its practice. Peace in itself is holy and heaven-born. War in itself is horrible and ever to be averted. But never except by war—stern, bloody and unsparing—will wicked men in the South be broken of their power to afflict the nation. They must be brought to seek peace as a happy escape from the terrors of their just punishment. Then, and then only, will it be honorable and safe to grant it.

DIPLOMATIC ASSURANCES.—The *National Intelligencer* reads the Press a very dignified lecture on the extreme impropriety of making remarks about Foreign Ministers, with special reference to the case of M. MERCIER. We presume its exhortations are very just and proper, though from the vagueness of terms in which they are couched, we find it somewhat difficult to catch their precise meaning. It bases its advice on the fact that "the *allegations* which were brought against him in the matter of some *conceived* complicity with Mr. GREELEY *in a correspondence touching foreign* intervention and the prospects of a peace, *have subsided.*" What is meant by saying that an "allegation" has "subsided?" As the fact of the correspondence was admitted on both sides, the *Intelligencer* cannot mean to imply that it has been refuted. If it intends to vindicate the propriety of such a correspondence against the censures of a portion of the Press, it certainly has the right to do so, though we should differ from it in opinion on that point.

The *Intelligencer* closes with the assurance that the official relations of M. MERCIER and the State Department continue to be on the best possible footing. As we have never seen any statements to the contrary, we have no doubt of the truth of this assertion. What special occasion there was for making it just now, we are not aware.

A SILLY FORGERY.—The Boston *Courier* copies and comments on the following paragraph, which we first saw in the Portland (Me.) *Argus*, pretending to be a "passage in a speech recently delivered in New-York by MR. RAYMOND," the Editor of the TIMES:

"We are about played out as a party. We played the 'Maine Law,' a good enough Morgan for the time being,—but it was played out, and so Abolitionism is played out. It may last LINCOLN'S time out,—but if we hold on till then, there is not one of us living that will ever get into public life again. WEED is wisely getting out of the scrape. GREELEY is fool enough to hang on. The only hope there is for any of us is to keep on the war, until the Union is so thoroughly split up that it can never be got together again. A reunion with the South on any terms is death to all this generation. But, at any rate, the taxes, which the people have not begun to feel; the debt, and the conscription, not yet begun, but to come, will damn every man concerned in levying them."

MR. RAYMOND never said anything of the kind here attributed to him, either in New-York or anywhere else. The thing is a forgery. With whom it originated, we have not the slightest idea. But we beg the Boston *Courier* and the Portland *Argus* to correct the false impression in regard to it which they have given their readers.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.—We have advices from Mexico *via* New-Orleans, up to the 21st ult., being four days later than those previously received. This was the date the French forces were to take up their line of march for the City of Mexico. According to these last advices, however, the French army was in an entire state of inaction, and there was no appearance of a movement at present, except, perhaps, of the retrogressive style. It is said that the French officers have become disgusted with the expedition, and the invading army appears to be demoralized. This is the effect of a long year of discreditable inactivity, enlivened only with petty disasters. The climate thins their ranks, and the guerrillas capture their supplies as they attempt to pass into the interior. It would neither astonish nor grieve mankind to behold the complete failure of the grand French attempt at the subjugation of Mexico.

SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS.—There is a bill now on the Assembly files at Albany providing for the establishment of a training school for primary teachers, and appropriating the small sum of three thousand dollars annually for its sustenance. It is proposed to establish the institution at Oswego, upon that city's complying with certain conditions. That such a training school is needed, we suppose no one conversant with the subject will dispute; that, if put on a proper basis, it will be of great practical benefit to the educational interests of the State, no one will deny; and that the bill will become a law, and the institution a fact, cannot be doubted.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The third performance of MR. MARETZEK'S brilliant season takes place to-night, when VERDI'S great opera of "Ernani" will be given. The rôle of the hero is admirably adapted for displaying the best qualities of Signor MASSOLINI'S voice, and supplies him also with an opportunity for much acting. Mme. MEDORI is the *Elvira*, and will, undoubtedly be thoroughly admirable in that part. The new basso, Signor BIACHI, of whom report speaks highly, makes his *début* as *Silva*, and Signor BELLINI, having entirely recovered from his hoarseness, will also positively appear. The cast, it will be seen, is unusually strong.

Rumors of Disaster Contradicted.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, March 10.

Great surprise is felt here at the reports in Washington and elsewhere of a disaster at Winchester by the return of the rebels in force to the Valley of Virginia. There is not only no foundation for these rumors, but a state of preparation exists in that quarter, as well as hereabouts, that may defiantly invite any attempt the enemy can make upon us, unless his whole army in front of Fredericksburgh should be moved up, which it is well known that HOOKER will not permit, even if the bad roads would. Gen. KELLY is still in command, under Gen. SCHENCK, with full force.

The Covington Bridge—Maj.-Gen. Cox to Supersede Gen. Wright.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 10.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce last evening, by a vote of nearly three to one, voted in favor of lowering the Cincinnati and Covington Bridge to one hundred feet above low water mark.

Maj.-Gen. COX, now of the Army of the Kanawha, will in a few days supersede Maj.-Gen. WRIGHT, of the Department of Ohio.

News from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, March 9.

Capt. MURDOCK arrived here to-day from Newbern, N. C., and reports all quiet in Gen. FOSTER'S Department when he left, (last Friday.)

The steamboat *Robert Morris* arrived to-day laden with horses and forage.

The Syracuse Election.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, March 10.

The election here to-day resulted in the choice of D. BOOKSTAVER, Democrat, for Mayor by about 400 majority. Seven Democratic Supervisors and seven Democratic Aldermen, out of eight, were elected, which gives one majority in the Board of Supervisors of the County.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Large Number of Nominations Confirmed by the Senate.

PROBABLE ADJOURNMENT ON SATURDAY.

Gen. Butler Expected to be Provost-Marshal General

The Almaden Case Decided in Favor of the Government.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 10.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate were in executive session to-day more than five hours, and quite a number of Major and Brigadier-Generals, who were postponed yesterday, were confirmed. The confirmation of several Major-Generals, made yesterday, were reconsidered. Among them are Gens. DOUBLEDAY and STEELE. These nominations having been sent to the President, he was requested to return them.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE.

The President indicated the adjournment of the Senate by saying to-day that it would not be his fault if its business was not closed by Saturday next.

THE ALMADEN CASE.

The decision rendered to-day by the Supreme Court in the great Quicksilver or Almaden case, in favor of the Government, has caused much surprise here, as it was given out authoritatively yesterday that it was in favor of the Almaden Company. The amount involved is about forty millions. A suit has already been commenced to recover some eight or ten million dollars' worth of quicksilver taken by the Company from the mines during the litigation.

GEN. BUTLER TO BE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL.

The President has determined to appoint Gen. BUTLER Provost-Marshal-General.

GEN. SUMNER.

The order superseding Gen. CURTIS by Gen. SUMNER, was issued from the War Department to-day, and Gen. S. will leave in a few days for his new command.

SYMPATHY FROM GERMANY.

Consul-Gen. MURPHY, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in sending intelligence of the shipment of contributions of sympathetic Germans of five thousand pounds of lint and three thousand pairs of soldiers' socks, declares that he could send to the army fighting in America for freedom thirty-five thousand men in ten days, if he was authorized to do so. He represents the German States to be pervaded with enthusiasm for the Union cause.

THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

The Commission recently appointed by the President, composed of HAWKINS TAYLOR, A. A. FLEMING and FRANCIS RUSSELL, all of Missouri, to examine the claims of officers and men actually employed in the Western Department, under a resolution of Congress, passed February last, has been rejected by the Senate on the recommendation of the Military Committee.

THE NEW JUDGES.

The new Judges for this District, appointed to-day, are ABRAHAM OLIN, of New-York; J. K. CARTER, of Ohio; Hon. Mr. FISHER, of Delaware, and Judge WILLEY, of Virginia. These nominations will be sent to the Senate to-morrow.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations this morning considered the nomination of CASSIUS M. CLAY as Minister to St. Petersburgh. On the final vote of reporting him to the Senate, the vote stood three and three. Reported back to the Senate, his confirmation will probably come to-morrow.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. STOUGHTON.

President LINCOLN, when informed that Gen. STOUGHTON had been captured by the rebels at Fairfax, is reported to have said that he did not mind the loss of the Brigadier as much as he did the loss of the horses. "For," said he, "I can make a much better Brigadier in five minutes, but the horses cost a hundred and twenty-five dollars apiece."

ARREST OF CITIZENS OF FAIRFAX.

Nine Citizens of Fairfax were arrested there to-day and sent to the Old Capitol Prison, charged with having piloted the rebels in the late raid upon that place.

The rebels who entered Fairfax on Monday just saved their distance in escaping with their plunder—Col. JOHNSON following after them with a cavalry force so sharply as to recapture thirty or forty of the stolen horses. The Colonel was aroused from sleep in the time of the raid just in season to escape through a side window, while the rebels were thundering at his door. Hiding under a barn in his night clothes until the rebels were gone, he had two hundred men on their track in ten minutes after their departure, though too late to come up with them.

THE GREAT GERMAN FAIR.

At the great German Fair, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, to be opened in May and to close in July, twenty of our States will be represented, and persuasions are now addressed to the Government to send out the Commissioners in a National vessel.

THE OATH.

A distinguished statesman to-day suggested that the clergymen of the loyal States should concert the solemn administration, upon one day, of the oath of allegiance to their congregations.

THE DISTRESS IN FRANCE.

A distinguished Frenchman, commenting to-day upon the great political effects that have followed upon our generous gifts of bread and money to the starving operatives of Lancashire, expressed his regret that the endeavors to have a similar charity to relieve the wants of the French spinners and weavers had not met with success.

GOV. JOHNSON AND GOV. WRIGHT.

Gov. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, and Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana, have accepted invitations to speak at Musical Fund Hall in Philadelphia to-morrow night.

SECRETARY USHER ABSENT.

Judge OTTO represented in Cabinet meeting to-day Secretary USHER, absent in Indiana on private business.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference in Georgetown had its nerves thrilled to-day by a motion of Gov. JO. WRIGHT, of Indiana, that all the members take the oath of allegiance.

EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

Ex-President BUCHANAN has bought two large farms in Chester County, Pennsylvania.

CONTRABAND GOODS.

Several contrabandists, with goods valued at thirty

...thousand dollars, were captured to-day beyond Fairfax, while endeavoring to get through our lines.

A UNION LEAGUE.

A Union League is to be formed here under presidential auspices.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 10.

THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF COIN.

The following regulations contain the substance of the recent act of Congress in relation to the purchase and sale of gold and silver coin:

First—All contracts for the purchase and sale of gold and silver coin, or bullion, and all contracts for the loan of money, or currency secured by the pledge or deposit, or other disposition of gold or silver coin of the United States, if to be consummated after a period of three days, must be in writing.

Second—Such contracts must bear adhesive stamps equal in amount to one half of per centum of the amount named in the contract; and, in addition thereto, stamps equal to the amount of the interest at six per centum on the amount of the contract for the time specified.

Third—A renewal of the contract would be subject to the same conditions.

Fourth—No loan of currency or money on the security of gold or silver coin, of the United States, or upon any certificate or other evidence of deposit, payable in gold or silver coin, can be made for an amount exceeding the par value of the coin pledged or deposited.

Fifth—Gold and silver coin, loaned at the par value thereof, is subject only to the duty imposed on loans.

ITEMS IN THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The following items are included in the Civil Appropriation Act:

For the Mississippi Squadron, building, repairs, equipment and machinery, $[illegible]. Increased on the cost of material, $550,000. Completion of the armor-clad vessels, $4,500,000. For the contingent fund of the Bureau of Yards and Docks for 1862-3, $300,000. For deficiencies of appropriation in Navy Department for the fiscal year ending 12th June, 1863, as follows, viz.: For increase and repairs of the navy, completion of side-wheel steamers, hulls, equipments, and machinery, $2,800,000. Completion of screw-steamer, hulls, equipment, and machinery, $1,500,000. The purchase of large steamers, $2,600,000. The purchase of small steamers and tug-boats, $750,000. For repairs of steam machinery, $1,960,000. For instituting and conducting experiments for testing various methods of working steam expansively, $20,000.

The President is authorized to cause to be struck from the dies recently prepared at the United States Mint, for that purpose, "Medals of Honor," additional to those authorized by the Act of July 12, 1862, and present the same to such officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, as have most distinguished, or who may hereafter most distinguish themselves in action, and $20,000 are appropriated to defray the expenses of the same.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SIGNAL CORPS.

The Signal corps is to be organized as follows: One chief Signal Officer, a Colonel, who shall be Signal Officer of the Army; one Lieutenant Colonel and two Majors, who shall be Inspectors; and for each army corps or military department, one Captain and as many Lieutenants, not exceeding eight, as the President may deem necessary—to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall receive the pay and emoluments of cavalry officers of similar grades, and for each officer of the Signal corps, there may be enlisted or detailed one Sergeant and six privates, who shall receive the pay of similar grades of Engineer soldiers, provided no officer or enlisted man shall be allowed to serve in the Signal corps until he shall have been examined and approved by a Military Board, to be convened for that purpose by the Secretary of War.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive session, confirmed the following nominations:

William H. Wallace, of Washington Territory, to be Governor of Idaho Territory.

Wm. B. Daniels, of Oregon, to be Secretary of the Territory of Idaho.

Sidney Edgerton, of Ohio, to be Chief Justice of the Court of the United States for the Territory of Idaho.

John N. Goodwin, of Maine, to be Chief Justice of the United States Court for the Territory of Arizona.

William B. Duffield, of California, to be Marshal of the United States for the Territory of Arizona.

Wm. S. Howell, of Michigan, to be Associate Justice of the United States Court for the Territory of Arizona.

Samuel C. Parks, of Illinois, Associate Justice of the United States for the Territory of Idaho.

Aleck C. Smith, of Idaho, Associate Justice of the United States for the Territory of Idaho.

Ebenezer Peck, of Illinois, to be a Judge of the Court of Claims.

Stephen J. Field, of California, Associated Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Richard C. McCormack, of New-York, Secretary of the Territory of Arizona.

Richard Williams, of Oregon, Attorney of the United States for the Territory of Idaho.

John A. Gurley, of Ohio, to be Governor of the Territory of Arizona.

Joseph J. Lewis, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, Vice George S. Boutwell, resigned.

Thomas W. Olcutt, of New-York, to be Comptroller of the Currency.

To be a Major General of Volunteers—Brig.-Gen. Daniel Butterfield, of New-York, of United States Volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862.

To be Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers—Francis B. Spinola, of New-York, Oct. 1, 1862; Jas. Bowen, of New-York, Oct. 11, 1862. To rank from Nov. 29, 1862—Col. Henry B. Carrington, 18th U. S. Infantry; Col. Edward E. Potter, 1st North Carolina; Capt. Thomas G. Pitcher, 8th U. S. Infantry; Col. Herman Haight, Aid-de-Camp, Sept. 5, 1862; Major Isaac Vodges, 1st U. S. Artillery, Nov. 29, 1862.

To be Officers in the Navy—First Assistant Engineer W. H. Hunt, to be Chief Engineer in the Navy; Chief Engineer Benjamin F. Isherwood, to be Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering; Acting Lieutenants Joseph P. Sandford, Robert Townsend, S. E. Woodworth and Richard S. Renshaw, holding temporary appointments in the Navy, to be Commanders in the Navy; Acting Lieutenants Edward R. Calhoun, Charles H. Baldwin, Robert N. Shufeldt, Edward T. McCauley, Pendleton G. Watmough, James Parker, Jr., John N. Quackenbush and John S. Barnes, now holding temporary appointments, to be Lieutenant Commanders in the Navy; Passed Midshipmen Samuel Pearce and Nathaniel S. West, now on the retired list, to be Chaplains in the Navy; E. D. Winslow, of Massachusetts, Charles R. Hall, of Pennsylvania, William B. Stuart, of Massachusetts, John S. Wallace of Ohio, Daniel McLarew, of New-Jersey, to be Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps.

C. H. Humphrey, of New-York; Henry C. Cochrane, of Pennsylvania; George B. Haycock, of California; Kingman Flint, of Wisconsin, to be officers in the regular army.

First Sergt. Jean P. Wagner, of the Twelfth Regiment of Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant.

Wm. S. Wiley, of Indiana, to be Military Storekeeper, *vice* Molynard, deceased.

Lieut.-Col. George H. Crossman, Deputy Quartermaster-General, to be Assistant Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Colonel.

Maj. Osborne Cross, Quartermaster, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

To be Officers of Volunteers—Capt. L. W. Peirce, Sixth Michigan volunteers, to be Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. Theophilus Gaines, of the Fifth Ohio, to be Judge-Advocate of the Twenty-second Army Corps, with the rank of Major; Charles L. Schofield, of New-York, Assistant Paymaster; George P. Van Wyck, of New-Jersey, to be Hospital Chaplain; Benjamin Malone, of Pennsylvania, Additional Paymaster; James F. Dewolfe, of Rhode Island, Additional Paymaster; C. C. Ellsworth, of Michigan, Additional Paymaster; Wells H. Blodgett, of Illinois, Judge-Advocate Army of the Frontier, Missouri, with rank of Major; Lieut. Isaac W. Hart, Quartermaster Twentieth Indiana, to be Assistant Quartermaster; Charles Foulke, of Illinois, to be Commissary of Subsistence; Moses C. Brown, of New-York, to be Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 10.

The resolution of Mr. ANTHONY, of R. I., (Rep.,) relative to a Committee on Manufactures, was taken from the table, in the absence of other business, and placed upon its passage. Rejected.

Mr. DIXON, of Conn., (Rep.,) submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed to lay before the Senate the late report of Gen. Rosecrans of the battles of Murfreesboro, with the reports and documents which accompany it.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said he would not object to the resolution, but he deprecated action that might open the way to business of a legislative character. This was an Executive, and not a Legislative, session.

Mr. DIXON said that the resolution might properly be entertained—that there was precedent for it. In justice to the officers and men in those brilliant engagements it should be adopted. Agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) submitted the following resolution, which was laid over:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to furnish the Senate, at the commencement of the next session of Congress, with a statement of the aggregate number in each State and Territory, and the District of Columbia, of all officials and employes in the civil service of the United States, who are subject to be removed by the President; and all those who are subject to be removed by any other officer, naming the officer having the power of removal; also the amount of all pay, salaries and perquisites, or other compensation received by all such officers and employes in the aggregate.

Mr. ANTHONY moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution relative to the Committee on Manufactures was rejected. It was reconsidered and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) at 12½ o'clock the Senate went into Executive session, and after a sitting of several hours, adjourned.

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

Decision in the New-Almaden Case—Prize Cases—Close of the Term.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 10.

The previous announcement that the Supreme Court of the United States would, to-day, pronounce its decisions in the great Almaden case and the prize causes, attracted to the Court-room an unusually large number of distinguished lawyers from different parts of the country. The Almaden case has been argued by Messrs. PEACHY, of California; O'CONOR, of New-York; REVERDY JOHNSON, of Maryland, for the claimants, and by Judge J. J. BLACK, of Pennsylvania, and B. R. CURTIS, formerly Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Associate Justice CLIFFORD occupied about three hours in the reading of the decision. All the facts in the case were particularly cited, and the documents involved critically examined. The result reached by the Court is in substance:

First—That no grant could be made of these quicksilver mines in Santa Clara County, California, excepting under the Colonization law, and none of the conditions were complied with. The proposition of the claimant could not stand, as it was founded on an erroneous assumption of the dispatch of the Mexican Minister of Relations, and therefore the claim for two square leagues of land cannot be sustained.

Second—The decision of the United States Commissioner cannot be rejected.

Third—Nothing like forfeiture is now proposed, because the title had never been acquired, for the claimant did not pursue the necessary steps to obtain it. There was no registry or survey, no boundary fixed, no stakes set, &c., and in addition the claimant failed to show that the Alcalde had a right to confirm the title.

Fourth—The parties most interested knew the bill was invalid, and the Government of Mexico must have known the claim was unfounded. This position was maintained by an examination of papers connected with the case. Justice WAYNE, CATRON and GRIER dissented from this opinion, believing there was no fraud.

The counsel in the several prize cases heretofore argued were Messrs. LORD and EDWARDS, of New-York, and CARLISLE, of Washington, for the claimants, and Representative SEDGWICK and Mr. EVARTS, of New-York; Mr. DANA, District Attorney of Massachusetts; and Mr. EAMES, for the United States. Justice GRIER, in delivering the opinion of the Court in the prize cases, of which the following is a brief abstract, said there were certain principles of law which were applicable to all of them. That a blockade *de facto* actually existed by the President's Proclamation of the 19th of April, 1861, is an admitted fact, and that the President, as Chief Executive of the Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, was the proper person to make such ratification, is not questioned. To justify the capture of prizes, a war must exist *de facto*, and the parties to be affected must have knowledge of the use of this mode of coercion. Under the Law of Nations, to prosecute a war it was not necessary that both parties should be sovereign nations. Insurrection against a Government may or may not culminate in civil war, which is never solemnly declared, because it may occur by accident. After dwelling some time on this point, he said, the laws of war have their foundation in reason. Parties to a civil war exercised the practices and usages of nations at war, such as the exchange of prisoners, &c. These parties at the time must be two separate bodies, and in arms, as in this case. A civil war is never publicly proclaimed. Its actual existence is a fact. The true test of its existence is stated when the whole course of justice is interrupted by revolt or rebellion; when the Courts cannot be kept open, and hostilities are conducted as if foreigners were invading the land, Congress cannot declare war against the State. According to the Constitution, the President is bound by oath to take care that the laws are executed, and he can call out the militia to aid him in so doing, and to suppress insurrection against the Government and repel foreign invasion. He has no power to initiate and declare war, but he is bound to accept it. War, whether foreign or domestic, may exist without a declaration, as laid down by most writers on the law of nations. As soon as the attack upon Fort Sumter, and a knowledge of a Government of the seceded States became known in Europe, England issued a proclamation of neutrality. This was similarly followed by other nations. After such an official recognition by foreign States they are estopped from denying the existence of a war and complaining of our treatment toward them as neutrals. They cannot deny the existence of a civil war and thus cripple the army of the Government by sophistical definitions. The law of nations is the common consent as well as the common sense of the world. Congress had approved and ratified the acts of the President as if they were legally done previous to their legalization. Authorities were here cited from Chief-Justice STORY.

His Honor Justice GRIER, remarked:

"We are of the opinion that the President had a right *jure belli*, to proclaim a blockade which neutrals were bound to observe. The destruction of property is a consequence of war. Money, wealth, the product of agriculture, are said to be the sinews of war. The law of nations authorize the cutting of these sinews by capturing property on the high seas. Under our very peculiar Constitution, citizens not only owe allegiance to the United States, but the States in which we live, hence the people acted as States in rising in hostility against the United States, and their right to do so is being decided by the wager of battle. The boundary between the belligerents is marked by bayonets. South of the line is the enemy's territory. The proclamation of the blockade is according to the law of nations. The cargo must share the fate of the vessel in case of violation."

Associate Justice NELSON delivered a dissenting opinion. After stating the circumstances of the case of the British ship *Hiawatha*, which was delayed for want of a tug at City Point after the fifteen days' notice given by the proclamation of the blockade, he said that the vessel had no intention of breaking the blockade, and from the facts in the case the seizure was not warranted. Another ground of objection was the vessel was entitled to warning according to the terms of the Proclamation. According to the Proclamation neutral ships were entitled to warning, and could be legally seized only on the second attempt to enter or leave a port. After discussing these points Mr. NELSON said as a law cannot be lawfully commenced without an act of Congress, it is equivalent to a most solemn declaration. The right of making war belongs to the supreme or sovereign power of a State, regulated by the fundamental laws of a nation. By our Constitution this power is lodged in Congress, and no power short of the Executive. It might be asked what would become of the peace and integrity of the country if the power could not be exercised until the meeting of Congress. The framers of the Constitution fully understood this question. He then quoted the laws authorizing the President to call out the militia, and using so much of the land and naval forces as may be necessary to suppress the insurrection, or to repel foreign invasion. There is ample provision in such cases during the recess of Congress. This is an exercise of the power under the municipal law of the country, and not under the law of nations. In further argument he said: Congress passed a law confirming all the President's acts after the 4th of March, 1861, as far as possible. It had been argued that this legislation brought into effect *ex post facto* civil war; but admitting the full weight of this, it affords no grounds of justification. These acts were constitutionally valid. No subsequent ratification can make them valid. After the most careful consideration of this question, there can be no civil war between this Government and the States until it is recognized by act of Congress of July 13, 1861. The President does not possess power under the Constitution to declare war or recognize its existence under the Constitution. Changing the condition of the country from peace to war belongs to Congress, and, consequently, no other power can set on foot a blockade under the law of nations. Hence, the captures under it prior to July 13, 1861, are illegal and void, and hence the decrees of condemnation should be reversed. Chief Justice TANEY and Associate Justices CLIFFORD and CATRON, joined Judge NELSON in this dissenting opinion.

A decision was prepared, but not read, in the case of the People of the State of New-York *ex rel.* the Bank of the Commonwealth, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* The Commissioners of the Taxes and Assessments for the City and County of New-York, and the People of the State of New-York *ex rel.* The Bank of Commerce, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the City and County of New-York. It was stated from the bench briefly that these cases came to the Supreme Court on a writ of error. The judgments of the Court below is reversed in both cases, it not being in the power of a State to tax United States stocks. This is the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court.

The term was then closed.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION

No Choice of Governor by the People.

THE LEGISLATURE LARGELY REPUBLICAN.

Probable Election of an Entire Republican Delegation to Congress.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, March 10.

The canvass in this State has been one of extraordinary excitement, and the vote to-day is comparatively one of the largest ever thrown. For Governor, the Republicans supported JOSEPH E. GILMORE; the Democrats, IRA A. EASTMAN, and the Union or War Democrats, Col. WALTER HARRIMAN. The returns for Governor in sixty-seven towns give GILMORE 10,400; EASTMAN 11,346; HARRIMAN 1,683.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, March 10—11:30 P. M.

Returns from about two-thirds of the State indicate that the Legislature will be largely Republican, that there has been no choice of Governor by the people, and that the three Republican members of Congress have been elected, although there is some doubt about the First (JOEL EASTMAN's) District.

The vote for Governor, in some of the principal towns is as follows:

	Gilmore.	Eastman.	Harriman.
Concord	1015	745	326
Dover	755	547	40
Portsmouth	898	749	22
Manchester	995	1259	507
Nashua	923	794	95
Keene	540	308	25

One hundred towns foot up: Gilmore, 15,549; Eastman, 15,903; Harriman, 2,080.

CONCORD, Tuesday, March 11—1½ A. M.

Returns from about 175 towns give GILMORE 24,681; EASTMAN, 25,722; HARRIMAN, 3,573. These returns indicate that there is no election of Governor by the people. The Republicans will have a majority in the Governor's Council, Senate and House of Representatives. It is believed that all the Republican candidates for Congress are elected. The majorities in the First and Second Districts will be small.

Premium on Gold.—The Subscriber, who cannot change his prices with the fluctuations of gold without incurring enormous expense in advertising the changes, is compelled to sell his Pens at old prices. Thinking his customers entitled to the benefit of the premium on gold, rather than the Wall-street debasers of the best currency this country ever had, he now offers to all remitting the amount of their orders in gold, the full premium in this City on the day when received. In this way he hopes to do the country and his customers some good without injuring himself, for the MORTON PEN cannot be made without gold. When Paper Money is sent, United States is preferred over any other. A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

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MARRIED.

MCEVILY—PARFITT.—In this City, on Monday evening, March 9, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, Col. WILLIAM MCEVILY, 155th Regiment New-York Volunteers, and MARY H., daughter of Chas. R. Parfitt, all of this City.

STRONG—RAY.—In Indianapolis, Ind., on Tuesday, March 3, by Rev. John Howard Nixon, SYLVESTER E. STRONG, M. D., of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and ANNA A., daughter of James A. Ray, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

SUBMINSKI—MCELWAIN.—In this City, on Thursday, March 5, by Rev. Dr. Rice, EDWARD WLADISLAW SUBMINSKI and ALICE MCELWAIN.

DIED.

BREUSING.—On Monday evening, March 9, CHARLES BREUSING, of apoplexy, in the 39th year of his age. Notice of funeral to-morrow.

CHARNLEY.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Monday, March 2, LILLIE, daughter of Wm. S. Charnley, aged 11 years.

CAMPBELL.—In West Hoboken, N. J., suddenly, on Sunday, March 8, IRVING S., son of Rev. A. E. Campbell, D. D., aged 27 years, 9 months and 5 days. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, in West Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, March 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

CARRICK.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 10, at 6 o'clock A. M., CHARLES BENTLEY, eldest son of Thomas J. and Martha E. Carrick, aged 18 years. The funeral will take place to-day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 436 6th-av. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

DE LA MONTAGNIE.—In this City, on Monday, March 9, JANE GRAHAM, beloved wife of Wm. de la Montagnie, in the 68th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 140 Madison-st., on Wednesday, March 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DILKS.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 10, of congestion of the brain, THOMAS H. DILKS, in the 69th year of his age. The friends of the family, and of his brothers, George W., John M., Wm. W. and Joseph C., also of his brothers-in-law, Rev. Dr Burchard, and Wm. Walcutt, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 128 Bleecker-st., on Thursday, March 12, at 1 o'clock P. M.

EDGERTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 10, GERTRUDE, wife of A. T. Edgerton, in the 70th year of her age. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday morning, March 13, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Edward Hodges, No. 139 East 19th-st., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

HOWES.—In this City, on Monday, March 9, of inflammation of the brain, CATHERINE MONTEATH, wife of Amos Howes, and daughter of the late George Monteath, of Albany. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 137 West 40th-st., on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock. ☞ Albany papers please copy.

HULL.—In this City, on Monday evening, March 9, MARY P., wife of Henry S. Hull, in the 44th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 320 East Houston-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

KNOWLTON.—On Monday morning, March 9, AGNES BEDELL, eldest daughter of Geo. W. and Annie Knowlton, aged 3 years, 5 months and 7 days. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th-st., and 6th-av., on Wednesday, March 11, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PRINDLE.—In this City, suddenly, on Monday, March 9, ANNA M., second daughter of Edward B. and the late Ann S. Prindle. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 43 East 37th-st., on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

SANFORD.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 10, of scarlet fever, ALICE WERNER, daughter of Rollin and Clarinda H. Sandford, aged 6 months and 25 days. Funeral services will be held at No. 17 Waverley-place, on this day, (Wednesday,) March 11, at 12 o'clock M.

VAN NOSTRAND.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Tuesday morning, March 10, of congestion of the brain, JENNIE C., wife of Abram Van Nostrand. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Friday afternoon, March 13, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 451 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 10, MARTHA F. DEERING, wife of Edmund M. Williams, in the 44th year of her age. The friends, and those of her sister, Mrs. H. R. Masterson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, March 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Stephen Pell, No. 72 Horatio-st.

WARD.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, March 9, SUSAN D. WARD, aged 22 years. The funeral will be attended at the house of her father, Dr. J. M. Ward, at Lyons' Farms, near Newark, N. J., on Thursday, March 12, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

WEED.—In Yonkers, on Friday, March 6, ISAAC WEED, in the 64th year of his age. ☞ California papers please copy.

WHITE.—On Monday morning, March 9, of scarlet fever, ELVIRA, daughter of Robert and Lydia M. White, aged 7 years and 3 days. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, at Tubby Hook, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. Hudson River Railroad cars start from Chambers-st. depot at 12 M., returning at 3½ P. M.

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COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The Fifty-sixth Annual Commencement of this institution will be held at Irving Hall, corner of Irving-place and 15th-st., on THURSDAY, March 12, at 7½ o'clock P. M. The profession and the public are invited to attend. SAMUEL ST. JOHN, M. D., Secretary of the Faculty.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION—COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—The annual oration before the alumni will be delivered by Dr. WILLIAM C. ROBERTS, at Irving Hall, corner of Irving-place and 15th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 12, during the Commencement exercises. The anniversary meeting of the Association will be held at the house of Dr. Abram DuBois, No. 12 West 11th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, March 13, at 8 o'clock.

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CRAMPS AND SPASMS, AND ALL COMPLAINTS OF EITHER SEX, ARISING FROM BODILY WEAKNESS, WHETHER INHERENT IN THE SYSTEM OR PRODUCED BY SPECIAL CAUSES.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial, and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind; no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water, and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with Fever and Ague, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistible as a remedy. Thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dyspepsia and in less confirmed forms of Indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits and Fits of Languor, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Bilious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

For Sea Sickness it is a positive specific—either removing the contents of the stomach, and with them the terrible nausea, or relieving the internal irritation by which the disposition to vomit is caused.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay, and Debility and Decrepitude arising from Old Age, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases, it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to reinforce and reëstablish them.

Last, but not least, it is the Only Safe Stimulant, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acrid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

The fact is well known to physicians that the basis of all the medicinal stimulants of the pharmacopœia is fiery and unpurified alcohol, an article which no medication can deprive of its pernicious properties. The liquors of commerce are still worse. They are all adulterated. Hence the Faculty, while universally admitting the necessity for diffusive tonics, hesitate to employ those in common use lest the remedy should prove deadlier than the disease. During the last twenty years, the quality of these articles has been continually deteriorating, and it is notorious that the fluids which bear the names of the various spirituous liquors, are flavored and fired up with corrosive drugs, to a degree which renders them dangerous to the healthy and murderous to the sick. Under these circumstances, medical men are glad to avail themselves of a preparation absolutely free from those objections, and combining the three invaluable properties of a stimulant, a corrective, and a gentle laxative. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are therefore held in high estimation by our most eminent practitioners, and bid fair to supersede all other invigorants, both in public hospitals and in private practice. No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may be truly added, deservedly popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Penn., U.S., and sold by all Druggists and Family Grocers everywhere. Depot, No. 428 Broadway.

M. GRAY'S RUSSIAN AND TURKISH VAPOR BATHS. No. 21 Bayard-st., New-York, for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, diseases of the skin, weakness of the limbs, catarrh, mercurial affections, &c. Also, warm and cold water baths. Open daily for gentlemen from 7 till 9 A. M. and 1 till 8 P. M., and for ladies from 10 A. M. till 12 M. attended by a lady. On Sundays from 7 A. M. till 12 M., for gentlemen only. Single baths 75 cents; twelve tickets for $6. W. PHILIPPSON, Superintendent of Baths.

CABINET FURNITURE. AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. $100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE. In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices. Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted. Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF, 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk. Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

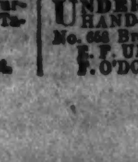
CARD. ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863. The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the traveling public generally, that they have leased the St. Nicholas Hotel for a number of years. The house will be refitted throughout. The cellars will be stocked with the choicest wines and liquors. By strict attention to the comfort of their guests in every particular, they hope to render it as attractive as any Hotel in the United States. SPOTTS & HAWK. HARRY L. SPOTTS. SAMUEL HAWK.

IMPORTANT. All articles for Soldiers should be sent by the HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway, as they send daily at very low rates. Government permits them to forward to Washington, Falmouth, Newbern, Port Royal, New-Orleans and other places.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS. NEW STYLES. Some as low as One, Two and Three Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS, Some as low as One, Two, and Three Dollars each, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

A REMARKABLE INVENTION. AN ANATOMICAL LEG.



Also the United States Army and Navy Leg. The latter is furnished to soldiers by United States Government without charge, by applying to DOUGLAS BLY, M. D., No. 658 Broadway, N. Y. Pamphlets containing full descriptions, sent without charge.

UNDERHILL'S ACADEMY OF SHORT-HAND—PITMAN'S PHONOGRAPHIC SYSTEM—No. 653 Broadway, corner of Bond-st. E. F. UNDERHILL, Stenographer, Supreme Court. F. O'DOWD, Phonographic Reporter and Teacher.

DEAFNESS NOISES IN THE HEAD, Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat, CATARRH CURED BY DR. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

From the New-York Evening Express, Feb. 14, 1863.

SENSATION AMONG THE DEAF.—The unrivaled skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg, the far-famed Oculist and Aurist, of No. 816 Broadway, has made quite a sensation among the Deaf and Blind by his wonderful cures, which attract the Deaf, Blind and those suffering from Chronic Catarrh, from all parts of the Union to his office. The number of his certificates of really wonderful cures swells daily. For the benefit of sufferers, we submit the following which requires no comment:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR, No. 13 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill. CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 180 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK.

J. B. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor:* I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir:* Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ear, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear *distinctly*, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument. Allow me to present my kindest regards, and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully, A. McDONALD REYNOLDS, Captain Marines, United States.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.

I have much pleasure in being able to certify that I have suffered for a long time from Sclerotitis, and nearly complete loss of sight. I have consulted a great many, as well as visiting institutions, not only without benefit, but my case was given up as incurable. I despaired of ever recovering my sight, until hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great cures. I determined to place myself under his care as a last resource. It resulted in a complete cure. From the skillful treatment, great care and attention which I experienced from the Doctor, I have no hesitation in recommending all those suffering from diseases of the eye to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being completely cured. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony. JOSEPH WALKER, Greenpoint.

OFFICE 816 BROADWAY.

FAIRBANK'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, REMOVED

FROM NO. 189 BROADWAY, TO NO. 252 BROADWAY, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

THE SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR WIDOWS WITH SMALL CHILDREN gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following donations from Nov. 1, 1862, to March 1, 1863.

Mr. D. C. Crane, $5; Mrs. McLanahan, $10; Miss McBride, $20; Mrs. McLanahan, $20; Mr. Lenox, $50; Mr. H. C. Fairclough, $2; Mrs. Manners, $5; Mrs. Bessie Black, $5; Mrs. John T. Johnston, $50; Mrs. Johnston, $25; Mrs. John J. Jones, $5; Mrs. L., of Bridgeport, $100; Cash, through Miss Betts, $5; Mrs. Sam. Thompson, $3; Mr. Clarke, Northampton, $20; Mrs. James J. Jones, $11; Mrs. Paxon, $1; Mrs. H. W. Field, $3; Mrs. C. R. Green, $3; Friend, through Mrs. Greene, $3; Mrs. E. Smith, $2; Friend, through Dr. Prentice, $2; Mr Percy Pyne, through Dr. Tyng, $20; Mrs. Eliza Harper, $20; Mrs. T. Eggleston, $3; Miss Ann Duryee, $3; Mr. R. L. Stuart, $50; Mr. Alex. Stuart, $50; Mr. Theo. E. Faile, $50; L., through Mrs. Cook, $10; Mrs. Manice, through Miss Booth, $5; Cash, $5; St. George's Church, $3; Friend, Dr. Tyng's Church, $3; Mrs Charles O'Connor, $25; Mrs. E. Patrick, $5; Coll. Dutch Church—A Lady, $5; Mrs. Dr. T. Childs, $2; Mr. George Douglas, $3; Dr. Gan's Church, $3 75; Mrs. Arthur Bronson, $10; Mrs. Charles Woolsey, $25; Mr. N. H. Spear, $10; Mrs. Charles Butler, $3; A Friend, Dr. Prentiss' Church, $5; Miss Woolsey, $5; Mrs. James Boorman, $25; Mr. J. Boorman, $100; Mr. J. Cambreling, $25; Mr. John Pyne, $10; Mrs. C. Walsh, $20; Benefit of Widows, through Mrs. Perkins, $1; Mrs. Alley, $2; Miss M. H. Andrews, $10; Mrs. Bunker, $3; Mrs. J. B. Whiting, $17; Mr. W. B. Taylor, $5; Mrs. Lyle, $20; Mr. Wm. E. Gilman, through Prof. Shedd, $100; Mrs. J. D. F. Lanier, $10; Widow's Mite, by Mrs. Boorman, $1; Caroline Murray, $5; Mrs. Varnum, $10; Mrs. N. Richards, $5; Mrs. L. Baker, $10; Mrs. Hamilton Fish, $5; Miss E. C. Jay, $10; Mrs. George F. Lawrence, $20; Mr. William E. Halsted, $20; Mr. William A. Smith, $10; Mr. Isaac W. Blake, $10; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kelton, $10; Miss M. Foster, $5; Dr. Alfred C. Post, $10; Mr. Wm. E. Laight, $10; Mr. John C. Brown, $10; Mrs. Sanford, $20; Rev. Thos. Hastings' Church, $15; Mrs. E. Cady, Plainfield, $5; Mr. A. R. Walsh, $10; Mrs. Patrick, $3; Mr. Alex. Van Rensselaer, $25; Friend, through Miss Betts, $5; Friend, through Mrs. Perkins, $5; A Friend at Dr. Rice's Church, $5; Mrs. Wines, $3; Mr. Dan'l Lord, $10 20; Mrs. E. Platt, $5; Mrs. J. W. C. Leverich, $5; Donation through Miss Woolhull, $11; Mrs. Guy Richards, $15; Messrs. Cronin, Hurxthal & Sears, $50; Mrs. Gilpin, $5; Mrs. Achsel Green, $7; Griswold Gray, Esq., $10; Mrs. Daniel Dow, $10; Mrs. Wm. C. Bull, $5; Mrs. Jerome, $10; Mr. George Lockwood, $5; A friend in Mercer-st. Church, $20; do. do. do., $20; do. do. do., $10; do. do. do., $5; Mrs. Dr. Bronson, $10; Mr. Murray, $2; Mrs. Geo. Griswold, $25. Total, $1,361 05.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Ruptures, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BOWERY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The house and lot No. 319 Bowery, opposite Bleecker-st., New-York.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.

4 lots on 125th-st., near 6th-av.; 2 lots on 123d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; 2 lots on 128th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; 2 lots on 4th-av., near 125th-st. Also, 1 lot on 8th-av., near 116th-st. The above will be sold low and on easy terms. S. EDDY, No. 3 Pine-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Also, houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, desirable for investment. Money to loan at 6 per cent. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE 4-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop house No. 45 West 45th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house 20x52, and lot 100 feet deep; house in first-rate order, with all the modern improvements and conveniences; the location and neighborhood unexceptionable. Will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av., corner of 10th-st.

ALSO,

The 3-story high-stoop house No. 117 West Street. The above house is in good order; first-class location; lot 25x100, will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av.

ALSO,

The 2-story brick house No. [illegible] Avenue B. The above is a good paying tenement property, and will be sold low, on favorable terms. Apply to J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—Located near the Westport depot on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The factory is a brick building about 100x60 ft., with a beam engine of 150 horse power and of the most approved construction. The factory is located by the side of the channel of Saugatuck River below the railroad bridge, and has a water front where vessels can lay at any stage of water, while the distance to the railroad depot is not over 20 rods. The property will be sold cheap, either with or without the engine. No more desirable location for manufacturing with economy can be found in the country. For particulars, inquire of P. T. BARNUM, at the American Museum, New-York, or of WM. D. BISHOP, Bridgeport, Conn.

FREE-STONE QUARRY FOR SALE—THE well-known Jersey Little Falls Quarry property, situated on the Morris Canal, three miles from Paterson, is offered for sale. Many of the finest public buildings and dwellings in the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Newark, &c., are built of stone from this quarry. This stone, for beauty and durability, is unequaled in this country. This property also possesses a valuable water power. For particulars call on W. C. GODDARD, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ELEGANT EXTRA WIDE HOUSE AND STABLE NEAR UNION-SQUARE, FOR SALE—The house and lot known as No. 41 East 16th-st. The house is 40 feet wide, built in the best manner, by Robert Hoe, Esq., for his own use. It has every modern improvement and convenience, with a fine stable on rear of the lot, approached by an alley-way of 10 feet. The property cost about $60,000. Will be sold much below its cost. For further particulars and permit to view, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE AND lot No. 167 Lexington-av., northeast corner of 30th-st., recently the residence of the late Edward C. West, Surrogate. The house is four-story, brown-stone front, high stoop, walls frescoed handsomely, in perfect order throughout. Has two bath-rooms and all the modern improvements. Size of house 22x50 feet. Lot, 22x80. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK AND brown-stone, English basement house, No. 3 East 37th-st., first house from 5th-av.; is 20 feet wide by 54 feet deep, constructed in the best manner for the occupancy of the then owner; has a back staircase, a spacious wine and provision vault, is very well ventilated, and is, in every respect, a desirable dwelling. For particulars and permit to view the premises, apply to F. A. CUSHMAN, No. 46 Broad-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, southwest corner of 61st-st. and 3d-av.; size 21x60, three rooms deep, three-story and basement, high stoop, complete with all modern improvements, in perfect order, built by the recent owner for his own use, by day's work, at an expense of $20,000. Will sell it for $12,000. Can be seen during the day. JOHN FOLEY, No. 82 Lexington-av. and No. 160 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN NINTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY—No. 160, first-class, four stories; leasehold; price $18,000.
No. 125, four-story, brick, $14,000.
No. 126, four-story, brick, $12,000.

Also,

For sale, the extra wide house No. [illegible] 10th-st., near 5th-av.; house 32 feet wide with large dining-room, &c., &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—HOUSE NO. 217 Henry-st., 3-story brick, tastefully finished, furnace, gas, range, bath, &c. Price $6,500. Also house No. 191 Degraw-st., 3-story brick, furnace, gas, range, &c. Price $5,000. Both are pleasantly situated, near two ferries. GEO. A. JARVIS, Lenox Fire Insurance Co., No. 16 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY BROWN-STONE house and lot No. 17 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel; house full size, 25 feet front, three rooms deep, all modern improvements; lot 100 feet deep; near Madison-square and Fifth-av. Hotel; finest location in the City; will be sold at a bargain. For terms and permits to see the house, apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THREE NEW two-story basement and sub-cellar houses, with modern improvements, on Bedford-av., near Willoughby; good neighborhood, and less than one block from Myrtle-av. cars. Price $3,000 each. Inquire of WM. MARTIN, on the premises, or of ALEX. UNDERHILL, corner Bedford and Park avs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DOUBLE framed house, with nice garden of eight lots and carriage-house attached, in Pacific-st., near New-York-av., Brooklyn; house is very convenient, garden and grounds in good order, with plenty of fruit-trees, grapes and shrubbery; makes a pleasant residence in an excellent neighborhood. Apply to C. L. BENEDICT, 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE house and lot, No. 17 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel; house full size, 25 feet front, three rooms deep, all modern improvements; lot 100 feet deep; near Madison-square and Fifth-avenue Hotel; finest location in the city; will be sold at a bargain. For terms and permits to see the house, apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 3 Pine-st.

15 COTTAGES FOR SALE AT EAST NEW-YORK—At $1,150, $1,600, $1,800, &c. Easy payments. Also, lots adjoining East New-York at $120; payable $10 down; remainder in small monthly payments. Also, brick house and three lots at $2,400. C. R. MILLER, East New-York, or H. A. MILLER, No. 74 Pearl-st.

$1,800.—COTTAGE—BROOKLYN—Frame filled in with brick, near Bedford-av.; very pleasant location; house 24x32 feet, two-story and large attic, seven rooms, good cellar; lot 24x100 feet; grapevines, fruit in yard. $800 on mortgage. Apply to SANDFORD & CORNELL, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 302 WEST 36TH-ST., three stories, high stoop, brown stone, all modern improvements, in excellent order. House No. 162 West 36th-st., English basement, four stories, brick, extra depth, in good order. Apply to A. S. UNDERHILL, No. 60 Wall-st., or to AUGUSTUS TABER, No. 712 Water-st.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH ON easy terms, one gore lot 70 feet front, corner of Broadway, Lorimer and Marshall sts. Three on Montrose-av., near Union-av.; two on Union-av., 25x107, east side, near North 2d-st. Apply to GEO. W. KELSEY, No. 122 Grand-st.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN THE TENTH WARD.—The two brick houses and lots, Nos 125 and 127 Allen-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.; lots 25 feet front, each, by 87½ feet deep. A considerable portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at No. 163 Eldridge-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND FURNITURE cheap, three stories, high stoop, moderate size and in good order, situated on the west side, up town. A large amount of the purchase money can remain if desired. Address D. D. A., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown stone house, 21x50 feet, situated at No. 23 West 36th-st., within 300 feet of 5th-av. Will be sold a bargain. For price and card of admission, apply to the owners, WM. R. & CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—
The dwelling-house
No. 152 West 15th-st.
ROBERT I. BROWN,
No. 122 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop house, No. 195 West 36th-st. Also, a desirable house, with modern improvements, carriage-house, excellent garden, &c., on Warburton-av., Yonkers. Terms liberal. P. ADAMS, No. 99 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 22 Crosby-st., in rear of Nos. 582 and 584 Broadway; lot 25 by 100; price $15,000; a large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—On 6th, near South 4th-st., Williamsburgh, a good brick dwelling; water, gas and gas fixtures. It has twelve rooms. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place.

A FULL-SIZED HOUSE AND TWO LOTS FOR SALE.—A great sacrifice; elevated situation, near a ferry, in Brooklyn; modern improvements; good neighbors; all in order. A bargain offered on easy terms. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 152 East 19th-st., near 3d-av., subject to lease until May, 1864. Price $6,000. House in good order; neighborhood good. HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE LOW ON TERMS TO SUIT.—Several three-story brown-stone first-class high-stoop houses, located on West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Apply at No. 346 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 61ST AND 62ND STS.; eight lots between 11th and 12th avs. Apply to A. S. UNDERHILL, No. 60 Wall-st., or AUGUSTUS TABER, No. 713 Water-st.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 147 Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st.; lot 23 by 100 feet. For terms, &c., apply foot of East 24th-st., before noon. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—Thirty-two lots on 4th-av., and 102d and 103d sts., lying nearly together. Apply to C. A. MEIGS, No. 60 Exchange-place, N. Y.

ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE, 20X45. MODern improvements, in Williamsburgh, for sale low. J. TURTON, No. 126 Front-st., or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., and No. 82 South 7th-st.

ALLEN NEWMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y., has a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms in Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Yonkers, [illegible] &c., to let, lease, sell or exchange on [illegible] terms.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, at Bedford, near Fulton-av., &c., about 60 acres or 400 lots. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Valuable and improved property on 5th and 6th avs., and 34th-sts., in lots to suit purchasers.

The Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, offer at private sale, the entire block between 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th sts., excepting three lots on 33d-st., occupied by the church.

The property offered comprises the entire front on the 9th-av., 197 feet 6 inches by 100 feet in depth, with the improvements thereon, admitted to be the most valuable and best improved front on the avenue; 12 vacant lots on 33d-st., and 6 on 34th-st., adjoining the above; 12 lots on 33d-st., and 12 on 34th-st., covered by a large and expensive marble building, which runs from street to street, and several lots on the 9th-av., each 25 feet by [illegible] in depth, 100 feet in depth, (the entire front.)

The center of the block is the crown of the street, the ground falling each way to the avenues, in each of which there are sewers. 34th-st. is 100 feet wide, and the improvements already made on the north side, opposite the premises offered for sale, are of the first class, as are also those on the opposite side of 33d-st.

For terms and particulars apply to GEORGE F. ALLEN, President of the Board, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., 61 Wall-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF GEORGE GRIFFIN, DECEASED.—The subscribers will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of March next, at noon, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, the real estate of the late George Griffin, deceased:

1. The house and lot No. 20 Beach-street, fronting on Hudson-square in the Fifth Ward of this City, being 25 feet 6 inches front and rear, and 100 feet deep, more or less, with its right in the Hudson-square.

2. The house and lot No. 250 East Tenth-street, 269 feet east of First-avenue, on the north side, being 25 feet front and rear, and 94 feet 3 inches deep, more or less.

3. The stable and lot of land on the north side of Nineteenth-street, 125 feet east of the Fifth-avenue, known as No. 5 East Nineteenth-street, being 25 feet in front and rear, and 92 feet deep, more or less.

4. Sixteen lots of land on the north side of Twenty-sixth-street and south side of Twenty-seventh-street, commencing 213 feet 4¼ inches, or thereabouts, west from the corner of the Seventh-avenue, and extending in the rear to Twenty-seventh-street, each lot being 24 feet 10½ inches wide, and 98 feet 9 inches deep, more or less, being eight lots on each street.

5. Six lots, being three on the north side of Twenty-seventh-street and three on the south side of Twenty-eighth-street, commencing 283 feet 2 inches west of Seventh-avenue, and each lot 24 feet 10½ inches wide, and 98 feet 7 inches deep, more or less.—New-York, Feb. 7, 1863.

DANIEL LORD,
DANIEL D. LORD,
Executors George Griffin, deceased.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—FOUR first-class dwellings on East 41st-street, between 5th and Madison avs., Nos. 8, 12, 14, 16. The houses are well built and neatly finished, replete with every convenience; houses 21x55 feet. Terms made easy. Also a house and four lots of ground on 120th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., two-story frame house, with high basement, pleasantly situated; gas and Croton water. Also five lots on 125th and 126th sts., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE FOUR TWO-STORY and basement new brick houses, between 27th and 28th sts., on 3d-av., Brooklyn, with water and gas, marble mantels, sliding doors, coal vault and courtyard in front; nine rooms and six closets in each house; price $2,200; $1,000 cash; balance on mortgage. Inquire of J. P. M. GOODWIN, at the buildings. The Fulton, Wall and South Ferry cars pass the doors, and a splendid view of the bay.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE FIRST-class four-story house, No. 382 4th-st., near Broadway. Philadelphia brick front, built in the most substantial manner, of the best material, for the owner's use; contains all the modern improvements, and is in splendid order. Lot, extra depth, 132 feet. For further particulars, apply to R. H. CUDLIPP, No. 119 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO COTtages, situated on Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; one containing all modern improvements. For particulars, apply at No. 65 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE PROPerty situated at No. 191 Adams-st., Brooklyn, consisting of two genteel dwellings, (front and rear,) paying a splendid interest. Terms easy. Apply to G. PARSONS, No. 89 Beekman-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone front house, on Murray Hill, furnished or unfurnished; terms easy. Apply on the premises, No. 28 East 36th-st., near Madison-av., from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of East 33d-st., 95 feet east of 2d-av. For sale on favorable terms. Apply at No. 215 Water-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

A VERY HANDSOME PLACE ON STATEN ISLAND.

Apply to E. J. DONNELL, No. 49 Broad-st.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A very desirable cottage residence, with about 10 acres of land, one hour and ten minutes from the City, via the New-Jersey Central Railroad. To any one wishing to reside in a perfectly healthy locality and do business in the City, this is a most favorable opportunity for securing a home at a moderate price. Apply to F. F. RANDOLPH, No. 14 Wall-st., Or SMITH CLIFT, No. 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT SING SING, N. Y.—A BEAUtiful place of twelve acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, well shaded, and stocked with all the finer varieties of fruit trees in abundance. House, two stories and attic, 45x40, with piazza the whole front, extension 28x30, hot and cold water and gas throughout, fine garden, convenient stables, carriage-house, poultry-house, sheds, &c. Twenty acres additional can be had if desired.

AT TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Four acres of land, location fine, extensive views of the Hudson. House large, and all improvements new. For sale at a bargain.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—To close an estate—Thirteen acres in Llewellyn Park, handsomely laid out; fine garden and fruit. House large and commodious, piazza on three sides, hot and cold water throughout.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—Three acres, with fine house and improvements—every way desirable for a gentleman's residence.

AT TARRYTOWN—A farm of one hundred acres, two miles from depot.

TO RENT AT IRVINGTON—A fine residence furnished, ¼ mile from depot.

TO RENT AT TARRYTOWN—House furnished; rent moderate.

EDMUND COFFIN,
No. 27 Nassau-st., under Bank of Commerce.

OIL-PAINTINGS AND WORKS OF ART.—A French gentleman, long resident in the United States, and having a large collection of old and costly paintings, by celebrated masters and many pieces of rare statuary, wishes to purchase a good dwelling or country place of about $15,000 value, and pay for the same in a selection from his catalogue of paintings and statuary, which will be found very rare. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET—A delightful residence at Middletown, Conn., built by the owner for his own occupancy, in connection with the University; there is about ¾ acre of land, highly cultivated, and the surroundings are first-class; cultivated society, schools and churches; healthful location; fine views of the Connecticut River, &c., &c. Price $5,000; rent $300. Apply to Prof. H. B. LANE, No. 151 Nassau-st., or to BRADLEY & WARNER, No. 3 Union-square.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE ESTATE AT NORWICH, CONN.—Consisting of a mansion and outhouses, with about 3 3-10 acres of land, situate on Broadway, in the most desirable part of Norwich, and being the property formerly known as the Jabez Huntington Homestead, lately possessed by Mrs. Brinckerhoff, and now in the occupation of E. Winslow Williams, Esq. Possession given on 1st of May next. Apply to P. W. TURNEY, No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Beautifully situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, two miles below West Point and one mile from Cozzens' Hotel, including horses, stable, cow and garden planted. Possession given immediately, if required. Apply to Mr. JAMES DENTON, Buttermilk Falls, or by letter to LOUIS B. DE WITT, Box No. 1,146 Philadelphia, Penn.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF 60 ACRES AT NYACK.—It slopes gradually to the Hudson River and is watered by a fine brook and springs. The land is good, the buildings new and convenient, and the fruit abundant. It is capable of division, as the building sites with splendid views, are numerous. The neighborhood is healthy and unexceptionable. CHAS. B. HART, No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—A DEsirable residence, eligibly situated, within a short distance of Factoryville Landing. The house contains ten rooms, is substantially built; the grounds contain about 14 acres. Will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be let for a term of years, and partially furnished, if desired. Apply to W. A. GALATLEY, No. 170 William-st., or to JAMES E. HADDEN, No. 755 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT NEW-HAVEN—A BEAUTIful country-seat, with four acres of land, 1¾ miles from the centre of the city. The house is new, and contains all modern conveniences; size 45x38, with an addition 42x17, with stable, ice-house, &c. It is delightfully situated on high land, west of Whitney-av., and commands a fine view. Terms reasonable. Apply to ELI WHITNEY. New-Haven, Conn., Feb. 28, 1863.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, with some seven acres of land, in the County of New-Windsor, about one mile south of Newburgh. The house is of brick, with slate roof, 50x50, with an extension for kitchen and servants' rooms; barns and outbuildings. The premises contain a variety of choice fruit trees and shrubbery. For terms and permission to see the house, apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 103 Wall-st.

TO LET—A LARGE AND CONVENIENT TWO-story and attic house, containing furnace, bath-room, &c., with a fine garden and lawn, stable and carriage-house, situated on the Bronx River, in the village of West Farms, 4 miles east of Harlem Bridge. To a good tenant, the above property will be let at a very low rent and possession given immediately. Apply to F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 66 Beaver-st.

TO LET—IN FAIRMOUNT, WESTCHESTER County, a two-story cottage, six rooms, with under-cellar, in good order, and a large garden, about 125 feet square. The cottage is pleasantly located, about quarter of a mile from Tremont depot; rent $100 per year. Possession on or before April 1. Inquire of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND lots in Yonkers, on Palisade-av., nearly new, with all the modern conveniences. Location unsurpassed, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. Apply to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-st., or to W. T. HATCH, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., WITHIN eight minutes walk of the depot, a cottage, with 7½ acres of land, carriage-house, fine garden and fruit. The house contains eight rooms beside kitchen, and has furnace and gas. For particulars inquire of W. S. MEEKER, at Bank of New-York, or F. W. FOOTE, at Elizabeth, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FRAME HOUSE and lot on Ashburton-av., house 24x32 deep, lot 50x200; house two story, attic and basement, filled in with brick, water in the kitchen, cemented wine cellar, cold and dumb cellars; shady and ornamental trees, and choice fruit. A convenient small barn in rear of lot; high ground, good neighborhood, commands a fine view of the Hudson River, and overlooks the entire village; said place fifteen minutes walk from depot; price, $3,500, part of the purchase-money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MR. DEVOE, the owner on the premises; or to ACKERMAN & DEYO, Grocers, corner Broadway and Dock-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years, or to rent for the Summer, completely furnished, a country residence on the Hudson River, in the village of Peekskill, N. Y. The house contains all the modern improvements, such as gas, bath-room, hot and cold water in every chamber, speaking-tubes, stationary wash-tubs, &c., and is thoroughly heated by steam. There is an abundance of choice fruit, a large carriage-house, stable and other out-buildings. For further particulars, call on JOHN B. KITCHING, Esq., No. 14 Pine-st., or on HENRY A. SMITH, No. 112 Reade-st., New-York, or address C. TOWNSEND, Peekskill, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET, FURNISHED—An elegant and commodious brick mansion, well furnished, ample grounds and stabling, garden with flowers and vegetables, abundance of fruit, ice-house filled, and the whole in excellent order; good bathing and fishing; bath-house on the premises. Location, Throgg's Neck, East River, three minutes walk from steamboat landing. Will be let for the Summer, to a responsible tenant. Apply to A. S. UNDERHILL, No. 60 Wall-st., or AUGUSTUS TABER, No. 712 Water-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Within 10 minutes' ride of depot at Paterson, N. J., a large villa in the Italian style, with tower, &c., complete, with every convenience and modern improvement, delightfully situated, entirely new, and commanding an extensive landscape view of city and river. The Paterson market is one of the best in the country, and only ¾ hour from Chambers-st. Ferry, and cars every hour, day and evening. Apply to H. W. MERRILL, Market-st., Paterson, or SIBERIA OTT, No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NORWALK, CONN.—One of the most desirable locations in this village, situated on the hill at the head of the harbor, and commanding a fine view of the same; on said premises are a large barn, carriage-house and other outbuildings, all in good repair. For further particulars inquire of Mr. M. O. BANKS, No. 416 Broadway, or of the subscriber on the premises. A. MALLORY.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT WHITE Plains, a modern built two-story and attic house, containing 17 rooms, with all necessary out-buildings; one hour's ride by railroad from 31st-st. Inquire of L. MILLER, White Plains, or E. B. LITTELL & CO., No. 114 Warren-st., New-York. Also, a first-class farm in Orange County.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—About 12 miles from this City by railroad. Three acres of land, fruit and shade trees, fine garden, good pasturage, barn, carriage-house, &c. House in excellent condition, contains 12 rooms beside kitchen, &c. For further particulars, inquire of J. S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT, embracing a spacious house, built within the last two years, with every modern convenience; first floor finished in solid black walnut; large carriage house, &c.; five minutes' walk from depot; 12 miles from the City. Inquire at Gas office, 78 Nassau-st., from 11 to 2 o'clock.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE.—Six acres of good land on a pleasant hill-side, sloping to the south and the open sea, with a beautiful bathing beach; only one hour from Wall-st., on the south shore of Staten Island; to be sold cheap; price $400 per acre. Inquire of M. BRACE, No. 178 Broadway.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT HASTings, 1¼ miles from the Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing, with outbuildings, orchard, garden, &c. Also, a small cottage near the above. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 182 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT YONKERS—20 rooms, ample grounds, fruit, garden and grove; near depot and boats; good view; gas throughout; coachman's, carriage and ice house; at a sacrifice. Address J. J. L., Box No. 183 Times Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—A small, genteel house, a kitchen and one acre of garden, and plenty of fruit, on the Hackensack Plank Road, six miles from Hoboken, near the railroad depot. Rent $175. Apply to JAMES CRONKRIGHT, No. 126 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, NEAR Stamford, Conn., a country seat with about 5 acres of land, good garden, fruit trees, 300 grapevines, first-rate bathing beach, good harbor for boats, fishing, &c. Apply to SANDS SEELY, 31 Wall-st., office of J. W. Gregory.

FOR SALE—SEVEN LOTS, FRONTING ON 8th-av., corner of 112th-st. Apply to HENRY HILTON, No. 11 East 29th-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN 37th and 43d sts., and on 40th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. W. W. PELL, No. 9 Carrol-place, Brooklyn.

TO LET AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A HOUSE next to the Methodist Church, garden and orchard. Inquire at Mr. PIERSON'S store, near the depot.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO PURCHASE, within 15 miles of the City, four or five acres of land, with a house and outbuildings on it. The house to be substantially built and to contain between 12 and 15 rooms. There must be a New School Presbyterian Church and a good school for girls in the immediate vicinity. The grounds must be in a good state of cultivation, and there must be a cistern and never-failing well on the premises. Address, with full particulars, L. T. W., Station D, New-York City.

WANTED TO HIRE—WITH THE PRIVILEGE of buying in the country, within thirty miles of New-York, near a railroad depot, a small cottage, worth from $1,000 to $1,600, in a respectable location, suitable for a small select school. Apply to or address JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON Staten Island, either at Clifton or New-Brighton; would lease for one year, with the privilege of purchasing, or would purchase at once. Address Box No. 4,194 Post-office.

WANTED—A SNUG COTTAGE, WITH FROM one to five acres of land, within twenty miles of New-York City, and near a railroad—the Hudson River preferred. Address E. R., Box No. 143 Times Office.

FARMS.

A PROMISING INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE, ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

A farm of 100 acres, with a good brick house and dependencies—one and a half hour from Chambers-street depot, and within ten minutes of depot at Peekskill.

It is situated on beautiful rising ground, with many primeval forest trees and woods, and a copious and swift stream through the land.

It can be easily divided into several building sites, from every one of which a fine view of the North River and surrounding country can be had—the United States Topographical Engineer's Station, commanding a view of forty miles round, being near the rear of the premises. Every train of the Hudson River Railroad stops at Peekskill.

The property can be obtained on advantageous terms, considering that the environs of Peekskill, notwithstanding their great natural advantages, have not felt, to the same extent as the region below, the effects of the speculation and consequent rise in prices.

Apply to C. MERLE, No. 280 Water-st., New-York.
Also for sale, 16 acres land at Bay Ridge.

GREYSTONE.—FOR SALE, THE VALUABLE property, formerly the country residence of Joseph W. Corlies, Esq., located upon the Hudson River, about half way between Irvington and Tarrytown, Westchester County, and 25 miles from the City Hall, New-York. It includes about 120 acres of land, 40 of which is covered with fine wood, and the balance in a high state of cultivation, and embraces three or four choice building sites. The improvements are of the most expensive character, including a large mansion built of hammered stone, by Mr. Upjohn, Architect, gardener's lodge, hot and cold graperies, greenhouse, barns, stables, fish pond, &c., &c. The house and outbuildings are supplied by never-failing springs upon the place. The orchards are very large and thrifty, containing in abundance every variety of peaches, pears, apples, plums, &c., &c. The view of the Hudson River and the surrounding scenery is unsurpassed in beauty and extent. The mansion house and 40 acres, which include the lawns and outbuildings, will be sold separately, if preferred. Nearly the whole of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. For terms, &c., apply to Mr. CORLIES, No. 37 Murray-st.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE HUNDRED and seventy acres, within six miles of Cornwall, Orange County, on the old New-York turnpike; 100 acres under cultivation, well watered, and adapted to grazing—the remaining 70 acres woodland. On it is a large orchard of choice apples, with some two hundred young trees of best varieties of fruit, beside grapes, strawberries, &c., &c. For particulars inquire of E. S. SAXTON, No. 202 West 34th-st., N. Y., or on the premises, of JACOB K. SCHULTZ.

FARM FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, containing 56 acres, one hour's ride from Jersey City, a large brick house and a large orchard, dwarf pears, grape vines, &c. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness; one mile from the village of Tappan. Terms easy. Title unquestionable. Inquire of J. PANGBURN, 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 230 ACRES, IN HYDE Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.; location two miles from Hudson River Railroad, at Hyde Park Station. Title perfect, and a large proportion of the purchase money may remain secured at the option of the purchaser. For particulars, apply personally to the subscriber, on the premises, or address as above. THOMAS NEWCOMB.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET NEAR TARRYTOWN.—A farm of 15 acres of choice land, good house and carriage house, abundance of choice fruit; fine view; a beautiful building sight; only 1¼ miles from the depot; will be sold cheap; terms easy. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., or W. G. MACKAY, No. 4 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF ABOUT 123 ACRES IN the town of Hyde Park, Duchess County, New-York, near the Depot; well wooded and watered, with stock and farming utensils. Terms very easy. Apply to L. HURST, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR LEASE FOR TEN YEARS.—125 acres; good fences and buildings; 35 miles by rail; suitable for a dairy and garden truck, blue clay soil, at Brookville, L. I. Rent low. Apply to Dr. DERICK, No. 69 4th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 20th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 363 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 91 ACRES IN WESTchester County, 8 miles from the City limits, with large dwelling and farm-house, fine prospect and abundance of choice fruit. Price, $25,000. Inquire of JOHN S. LAMSON, No. 77 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 33 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms on second floor, and two attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent $17 per month. Possession immediately. No moving May 1.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET.

The valuable corner store northwest corner of Broadway and 4th-st., 25 by 80 feet, with two fine show-windows, now occupied and known as "Crowen's Book-store." This property is one of the most valuable business locations on Broadway, and particularly adapted for a book-store, Gentlemen's furnishing store, or any light business. To a first-rate and responsible tenant, the above will be let or leased on favorable terms. Apply to J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av., corner 10th-st., or At the gas-fitting store, No. 707 Broadway.

ALSO,

The house No. 88 Bleecker-st., East of Broadway. House 27 by about 60 feet, with all the modern conveniences, and in unexceptionable order. It will be let as a private residence, or, if desired, will be altered for business purposes—for which it is particularly adapted. To a responsible tenant, it will be let or leased on favorable terms. Apply to J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av., corner 10th-st.

ALSO,

Four-story English basement, No. 98 West 29th-st. Rent low. Apply to J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av., corner 10th-st.

ALSO,

To let or lease, the store and basement No. 160 Spring-st., under the St. Nicholas Hotel—20, by 60 feet, with a good rear light. A first-rate location for a pianoforte wareroom, hair-dressing, etc. Rent low.

ALSO,

The store Nos. 162 and 164 Spring-st., corner Mercer-st., under the St. Nicholas Hotel, 40 by 60, with a valuable basement. Store well adapted for a first-class family grocery store, cabinet wareroom, or a fashionable café or restaurant. Will be divided into two stores, or, if desired, will be connected with the store No. 160 Spring-st., making a valuable front of 60 by 61 feet. Apply to J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av., corner 10th-st.

Also, the three lofts of store No. 178 Fulton-st., 25 by 77 feet, with a valuable north light—admirably adapted for the cloth business. Rent for the 1st loft $500, and for the 2d and 3d $550. Apply to J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av., corner 10th-st., or LIVINGSTON K. MILLER, No. 102 Broadway.

Also, several valuable pieces of Harlem property on 2d-av., and 116th-st. Apply to J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av., corner 10th-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—The large mansion house, corner Clinton and Carroll sts., or to be rented for a first-class boarding establishment, the proprietor's family retaining some of the rooms. Also, four houses, brown-stone fronts, on Clinton-st., Nos. 245 to 251; also, two houses, brown-stone-fronts, on Second-place, Nos. 87 and 89. These houses have the modern improvements, rent $700 and water tax. Also, building lots on First-place and Carroll-st. Inquire of JOHN RANKIN, corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., Brooklyn, or of John Rankin, Jr., No. 12 Wall-st., second story, front.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE WHOLE OR part of a three-story brick house, corner of Marcy-av. and Monroe-st.; rent for the whole house $150 per year; also a two-story frame cottage adjoining, rent $60 per year. All the above property is in complete order. Possession will be given immediately. Also, a 3-story brick house, with front and back basement and sub-cellar, in good order, No. 3 3d-st., Williamsburgh, near the Ferry; rent $300 per year. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate and House Agent, No. 268 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS dwelling houses, containing all the modern improvements:
No. 265 2d-av., 4-story brick, $800.
No. 149 East 15th-st., 4-story brown-stone, $900.
No. 150 East 15th-st., 4-story brown-stone, $1,000.
No. 163 East 15th-st., 4-story brown-stone, $900.
No. 84 East 15th-st., 4-story brick, $800.
Nos. 14, 15 and 16 Livingston-place, 4-story brown-stone, each $1,000.
No. 137 East 19th-st., 3-story brick, $300.
Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, 190 East 19th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—AN ELEgantly furnished house on University-place, near 12th-st., will be let to a private family, as a first-class boarding-house, or be altered to suit any business requiring splendid show-rooms, being 38x80 feet on parlor floor, contains seventeen bed-rooms, and basement on a level with the street, paintings, mirrors and completely furnished. Rent, $2,400. Apply to H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 7 New-st.

TO RENT IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, NEAR Henry-st.—
No. 54 West Warren-st. Rent, $700.
No. 56 West Warren-st. Rent, $700.
No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600.
These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 26 Beach-st., on St. John's Park, thirteen rooms, basement and attic included. Also, the dwelling-house No. 70 Irving-place, near 18th-st., fourteen rooms; gas and water in each. Apply to DANIEL LORD, No. 45 Exchange-place; JOHN C. LORD & BROTHER, No. 36 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THOSE TWO NEAT, three-story and basement, high stoop houses, Nos. 84 and 86 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st.; all improvements and in perfect order. Can be seen from 10 to 11 and 1 to 3 o'clock. No. 86 will be sold with or without the furniture. JOHN FOLEY, No. 82 Lexington-av., or No. 160 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES on third floor of No. 80 Beaver-st., near Wall-st. Two of the above front on Pearl-st., and will be rented together; three front on Beaver-st., and will be let separately if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 120 Pearl-st.

TO LET—TO AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, without children, three or four rooms; house located in Rivington-st., north side, between Allen and Orchard; gas and Croton water, and in perfect order. Possession on or before 1st of May. To a responsible tenant would be let very low. Apply to WILLIAM HORTON, No. 106 Chatham-square.

TO RENT—A SNUG 2½-STORY HOUSE IN 19TH-st., in vicinity of Gramercy Park; has modern improvements, in good order. Can be had before the 1st of May, if desired. Apply to T. P. CUMMINGS, No. 86 Liberty-st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 135 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., or at No. 39 West 34th-st., between 7 and 9 o'clock P. M. Rent $600 per annum.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-house, No. 134 Waverley-place—3-story and attic. Rent, $800. Also, to let, the third and fourth floors of No. 113 Fulton, corner Dutch-st. Inquire of F. R. STRONG, No. 76 William-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 5 Varick-place, in good order, with gas and water complete. Can be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock. Apply to H. FISHER, No. 5 Bible-House, Astor-place.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY MARBLE FRONT building and store, extra wide, complete, with vaults and other improvements; to let in whole or in part. Apply on the premises, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st.

TO LET—THREE DESIRABLE DWELLINGS, Nos. 125, 127 and 133 Charlton-st.; hot and cold water, baths and gas. Rent $450. Apply to PATTERSON, KNAPP & CO., 229 Washington-st., near the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

CHEAP RENT.—ONLY $9 A MONTH FOR A neat, snug house in Williamsburgh, within 15 minutes' walk of ferries and 5 of a three cent railroad. Address HOME, Williamsburgh Post-office.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FIVE LOFTS, 50 feet by 23 feet each, in the well-lighted building No. 90 Ann-st. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 22x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

STEADY STEAM POWER.

TO LET—Well lighted, desirable rooms, with steady steam power from a 150-horse power steam engine in the buildings, Nos. 137 and 139 Elm, and Nos. 211 and 213 Centre-st. Apply at the office, No. 213 Centre-st.

ROOMS AND POWER TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J.—Three rooms, forty by eighty, and one room, twenty-five by one hundred and twenty feet, with light on all sides; steady steam power; building suitable for any kind of manufacturing; the most desirable rooms in the city, being in Market-st., one hundred yards from New-Jersey Railroad Depot; will be let for a term of years. Apply on the premises, to WRIGHT & SMITH, or JOHN C. DUNNAN.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 226 South-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT.—A SMALL GENTEEL family desire a second and third floor of a genteel house, having modern improvements; the neighborhood in the vicinity of 8th-st. and Broadway; must not cost over $25 per month; permanent occupancy; no Copperhead need apply. Address Major CONWAY, No. 181 West 21st-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FROM 800 TO 1,000 empty ale casks and half casks, at the brewery of HOWARD & FULLER, corner of Jay and Plymouth-sts., Brooklyn, New-York. Any brewer having a surplus can find a purchaser at a reasonable price, by calling immediately as above.

AUCTION SALES.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, (late with E. H. Ludlow.)

FIFTEEN LOTS,

ON TENTH-AV., THIRTY-EIGHTH, FIFTY-FIRST, FIFTY-FIFTH AND ONE-HUNDRED AND NINTH STREETS.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell on THURSDAY, March 12, 1863, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

38TH-STREET—1 lot, north side, 325 feet west of 1st-av.
10TH-AVENUE—1 lot, west side, 49 feet 5 inches north of 55th-st.
10TH-AVENUE—3 lots, east side, 50 feet 5 inches south of 56th-st.
51ST-STREET—3 lots, north side, 475 feet east of 11th-av.
55TH-STREET—1 lot, north side, 150 feet east of 7th-av.
109TH-STREET—3 lots, south side, 115 feet east of 3d-av.
109TH-STREET—3 lots, north side, 250 feet east of 3d-av.
Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 23 Wall-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF THE FURNITURE, mirrors, carpets, Phelan billiard tables, fixtures and fittings of the Hotel Julian, by D. W. IVES & CO., on the premises known as the Hotel Julian, corner of 9th-st. and Broadway, on THURSDAY, March 12, at 10½ o'clock—The whole of the elegant furniture, fixtures and fittings of said hotel, comprising Brussels, ingrain and superfine carpets, oil-cloths, curtains, cornices, chandeliers, parlor suites, chamber suites, prime hair and other mattresses, blankets, &c.; pier and mantel mirrors, dining tables, china, glass, plated ware, cutlery, table and bed linen, &c., and all articles found in a first class hotel.

PHELAN BILLIARD TABLES—Two rosewood tables in superb order, made by this celebrated manufacturer; balls, cues and other fixtures. Bar fixtures, fittings, large safe, made by McFarland; counters, show cases, oval mirrors, framed paintings, engravings, &c. Also the usual culinary articles, signs, &c. The above goods are all in fine order, and afford a good opportunity for persons furnishing. Catalogues ready and goods on exhibition morning of sale.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF DIAMONDS, WATCHES, jewelry and movements, the largest retail stock offered at auction this year.—A. M. CRISTALAR, No. 23 Bowery, will sell on THURSDAY, 12th instant, at 10½ o'clock, about 150 diamond articles, consisting of cluster earrings, brooches and rings, single stone do., do., do., studs, sleeve buttons, crosses, bracelets, necklaces, ranging from a quarter to five carats each; also, a very fine cluster diamond, full set, and an elegant pearl necklace, together with a large assortment of fine gold watches from the celebrated manufactories of Messrs. Jurgensen, Beesley, Roskell, Tobias, Robinson, Moncas, Johnson and others, with a number of silver anchors, levers and cylinders; also, about 400 ounces of silver table ware and a large lot of fine jewelry, watch movements, plated ware, one regulator, jeweller's safe, show cases, &c. Catalogues at sale. Also, one large outside regulator.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF PROPERTY ON BROAD AND NEW STS., BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 12, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

By order of Albert Smith, Executor of the Estate of Casper Meier, deceased.

Broad and New streets.—The valuable property, No. 42 Broad-st., running through to No. 33 New-st., being 21 feet on Broad-st., 32 feet on New-st., 140 feet 11 inches on the north side, and 153 feet 9 inches on the south side.

TERMS TO SUIT. SALE PEREMPTORY.
Maps, &c., at the Office of the Auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON BROAD AND NEW STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 12, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of the estate of J. R. Peters, deceased.

BROAD AND NEW STS.—The valuable property known as Nos. 10 and 12 Broad-st., running through to and including Nos. 6, 8 and 10 New-st., being 44 feet 2 inches on Broad-st., 41 feet 3 inches on New-st., 151 feet north side, and 153 feet 9 inches south side, more or less.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. on day of sale; $100,000 in cash; balance can remain on mortgage for 5 years at 6 per cent., interest payable semi-annually.

Maps and further particulars at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

JAMES M. MILLER WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, March 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the first-class three-story high-stoop houses Nos. 153, 155 and 157 East 40th-st., north side, with all modern improvements, 10 feet court-yards in front. Also, the two-story high-stoop house No. 131 East 32d-st., with carriageway on side. The above houses are built in the very best manner, by days' work and with the best materials. Also, four valuable building lots, free from rock, on north side of 147th-st., 91 feet east of Broadway, on the beautiful lawn, nearly opposite Henry Bradhurst's mansion; fine view of park and surrounding country. Sale positive. Maps and particulars at Auctioneer's Office, No. 39 Pine-st.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell at the salesroom No. 82 Cedar-st., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 11, at 10½ o'clock, for account of whom it may concern, one rosewood suite in brocatel, pea slip covers, one do. in brocatel pea slip covers, made by Baudouine, four painted cottage suites marble tops, five mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, six rosewood and mahogany bureaus, marble tops, four mahogany marble top washstands, two rosewood centre tables, 100 straw palliasses, lot gilt cornices, cylinder bookcases, one case brocatel and reps, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

THIRD-AVENUE—4 lots east side, between 58th and 59th-sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH-STREET—4 lots, north side, 100 feet west of 7th-av.

Maps, &c., at No. 12 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

JAMES M. MILLER WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the balance of the property lately owned and occupied by Pelotiah Perit, Esq., consisting of 79 lots, with the valuable water front situated on 74th, 75th, 76th sts., between 11th and 12th avs. This property is beautifully located, and ready for immediate improvement. Also, some valuable lots on 101st and 102d sts., between 11th and 12th avs. Sale without reserve.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS OF JOHN R. PETERS, DECEASED—Will sell at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY NEXT, March 12, at the Exchange Room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable property Nos. 10 and 12 Broad-st., running through to and including Nos. 6, 8 and 10 New-st., formerly occupied by the U. S. Appraisers. Terms—10 per cent. on day of sale, $100,000 cash, balance in 5 years at 6 per cent. Possession May 1. Maps at No. 3 Pine-st.

ALVIN C. BAKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at No. 42 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., comprising rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, rosewood piano-forte, suites, silverware, &c.

MILLER & KENNELLY, Auctioneers.

MILLER & KENNELLY WILL SELL, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable lot on the southwest corner of 8th-av. and 54th-st., full lot. Sale positive.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The undersigned is prepared to give his special attention to the selling of Household Furniture at the residences of families.

Also, out door sales. A. JOURNEAY, No. 9 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET two front rooms in second and third stories, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, on reasonable terms. Inquire at No. 19 East 42d-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, of the highest respectability, wishes board in a private family, not above Bleecker-st.; will partly furnish her own room. None need answer who move on the 1st of May. Terms not to exceed $3 50 per week. Address Mrs. M. A. R., care of I. J. Rogers, No. 3 John-st.

BOARD WANTED FOR A LADY AND daughter, 7 years of age, in a small family where the comforts of home can be obtained. Would furnish room if desired. Terms must be moderate. Location between Lexington and 6th avs., near 30th-st. Address, stating terms, Box No. 4,749 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES A large room, with board, in a private family, where no other boarders are taken, somewhere in the vicinity of Broadway; the best of reference given. Address R. D. L., Box No. 148 *Times* Office, stating full particulars.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., A front room to suit a gentleman on third floor; a large front room on the fourth floor to suit two young ladies. The house has all the modern improvements. Reference required.

WANTED—FOR THE MONTHS OF JULY AND August, board in a private family, residing either in Westchester, Pelham, or near New-Rochelle, for a gentleman and wife, two servants and two horses. Address Box No. 2,606, Post-office.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms on second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 33 West 32d-st. References exchanged.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 129th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FINANCIAL.

IRON MOUNTAINS OF MISSOURI.

PILOT KNOB IRON COMPANY.

CAPITAL ... $1,000,000.

The PILOT KNOB IRON COMPANY OF MISSOURI, desirous of prosecuting their works at this favorable period with renewed vigor, now offer for the first time ONE-HALF of their CAPITAL STOCK for SALE in this market, in shares of $100 each.

Their property is over sixty square miles, containing over 40,000 acres of land, and embraces the most valuable of the wonderful Iron Mountain regions of Missouri. It is situated at the terminus of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, 86 miles from St. Louis.

Iron is produced at that point cheaper than anywhere else in the world. The property of this Company is one of the most valuable of the kind.

Subscriptions will be received, for a short time, at the office of Messrs. E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, and also at the office of H. G. MARQUAND, Esq., No. 62 Exchange-place, where further information may be obtained. Twenty-five per cent. will be required when the whole subscription is made up, and the balance may be paid in installments, if desired.

The subscribers, who are connected with the Company, will be in the city in a few days, and may be seen at one or the other of the above places.

JAMES H. LUCAS, } of St. Louis.
THOMAS ALLEN, }
New-York, Feb. 25, 1863.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Feb. 25, 1863.

Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement, between this Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 1st, 1856, that this Company will redeem on the 3d day of April next, at the office of the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, forty-one of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds. Offers for the sale of said bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offers of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund." Which offers or bids will be received until noon of the 3d day of April next. And public notice is also hereby given the holders of said First Mortgage Bonds that, in case there are no bids offered to sell said bonds, as provided in the agreement aforesaid, the United States Trust Company aforesaid will, upon presentation at their office, No. 45 Wall-st., redeem, at par and accrued interest, by consecutive numbers of outstanding bonds, forty-one of said bonds, beginning at No. 121 and running to No. 143, inclusive; Nos. 145, 147 and 149 to 152, inclusive; Nos. 156 to 162, inclusive; Nos. 165, 166, 167, and Nos 170 to 173, inclusive; and that from and after the 3d day of April, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease, as provided in said agreement.

J. H. M'CAMPBELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 22 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

STOCKS AND BONDS

Bought and sold on commission, at the Brokers' Board, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, and Dealers in Government Securities and Gold.

BOOT AND SHOE AND RUBBER BUSINESS PAPER bought and sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities. Also, Government claims and commercial paper bought and sold by P. W. GALLAUDET, 1 Wall-st., cor. Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
ALBANY, March 2, 1863. }

NOTICE AS TO THE $3,000,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COMPANY, DUE 15TH JUNE, 1864.—The Directors of this Company propose to replace its Seven Per Cent. Bonds to become due on the 15th of June, 1864, by an issue, having twenty-five years to run, of Five Per Cent. Coupon Bonds, to mature on the 15th of December, 1887, with interest from the 15th of December last, payable in New-York semi-annually on the 15th of June and 15th of December.

An allowance of Three Per Cent. for the difference in interest between the three Coupons yet to mature on the outstanding Bonds, and those of corresponding dates on the proposed issue, will be made to the holders of the former on the surrender of the Bonds held by them to be exchanged for the new Bonds.

This surrender may be made at any time hereafter, accompanied by a memorandum of numbers and amounts, at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, Boston, or at this office, when the three per cent. above mentioned will be paid in cash.

The delivery of the new bonds will commence, at the same places, on the 20th day of March inst.

The option of the new bonds now offered to the holders of those of 1864, will remain open until and including the 30th day of April next, unless withdrawn, before that time, by at least ten days' previous public notice.

The bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000, only, except that registered bonds, without coupons, of the denomination of $5,000, will be issued to parties applying for them.

A sinking fund of two per cent. per annum on the whole amount of the issue will be applied to its reduction or to providing means towards its payment, in such manner and under such regulations as the Directors may from time to time prescribe.

ERASTUS CORNING, Albany, }
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, New-York, } Special
NATHANIEL THAYER, Boston, } Committee
H. H. MARTIN, Albany, } of the
J. V. L. PRUYN, Albany. } Board.

RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE.—THE UNdersigned, Trustees of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, will receive proposals up to the 17th day of March next, for the whole or any part of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Twenty-Year Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1863, secured on the First Division of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, consisting of one hundred miles, from Dubuque to Cedar Falls. These Bonds are issued for the purpose of discharging the floating debt of the Company, and will be its only indebtedness, and the first mortgage lien upon one hundred miles of railroad, completed and in operation. The gross earnings of the road in 1862 were $229,092, and the net earnings were $124,174, with a certain prospect of a largely increasing business. It will, therefore, be seen, that the net earnings are five times as much as will pay the interest, while the amount of Bonds to be issued is only three thousand dollars per mile on a road which has cost about $3,000,000. It is believed that no better seven per cent. Bond is offered in the United States. No bid will be received for less than par. Payment to be made in United States Treasury notes, "Legal Tender," or Bank notes current in the City of New-York. The Bonds will be ready for delivery on the 18th March. Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, care of John Lord, No. 72 Broad-st., New-York, of whom further information can be obtained. Permission is granted to refer to Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard, Bankers, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York.—Feb. 19, 1863.

E. B. MASON, }
JOHN LORD, } Trustees.
H. L. STOUT. }

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, will be held in the City of Chicago at the Office of the Company, on the 1st day of April next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER, }
M. L. SYKES, } Commissioners.
A. C. BADGER, }

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Feb. 28, 1863.

SILVER LEAD MINE NEAR NEW-YORK FOR SALE.—The lead in this valuable mine contains 25 ounces silver to each ton; the ore is very rich, and easily mined. A new process for separating the lead will go with the mine. The property comprises 91 acres of land, is easy of access, and offers unusual inducements to capitalists to form a company for mining purposes. For full information apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., OF }
NEW-JERSEY, 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1863. }

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, of New-Jersey, will be held at the office of the Company, at Elizabethport, on MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 10½ A. M., to authorize the increase of the Capital Stock.

The transfer book will be closed from the 10th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—$130,000—Part at 5 per cent., balance at 6 and 7 per cent., for a term of years. Large sums preferred. We have some funds, which are required to be invested as above. For the lowest rate, the bond, as well as the property, must be A No. 1, and the margin on the property must be three or four times the amount wanted. Direct applications, with full particulars, may be addressed to care of Box No. 2,450 New-York Post-office.

HALLET & CORNWELL, NO. 24 PINE-ST. Note and Exchange Brokers. Bonds, Stocks and Government Securities bought and sold on commission.

JACOB G. HALLET,
(Late with Blake Bros. & Co.)
RICH'D R. CORNWELL,
(Late with G. S. Robbins & Sons.)
New-York, Feb. 27.

$50,000 TO LOAN—AT FIVE PER CENT., for two years, and at Six per Cent. for the following three years, on improved real estate in this City, in any sum from $5,000 upward. Apply to WM. H. WOOD, No. 45 Wall-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 63 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 2, 1863. }

25TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1863.
"PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 2." PRICE TO 1863. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A dividend of One and a-half per Cent. (1½) from the undivided assets, will be paid to the Stockholders of the Company, by applying at No. 88 Wall-st. WM. H. ASPINWALL, President.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of $3 per share, (Ten per Cent.,) free from Government tax, payable on demand. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

$7 50 PER TON.—FURNACE, RANGE AND parlor Coal afloat and for sale at $7 50 per ton, in lots to suit, by LEWIS W. PHILLIPS, No. 257 6th-av., No. 210 6th-av., corner of 14th-st., foot of 20th-st. North River, and No. 3 Hanover-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE,

Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Luther Bradish, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

Second.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

Third.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 26, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM TERHUNE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber—the executor—at his place of business, No. 4 Ann-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 15, 1862.
d17-lawömW JOHN J. GLOVER, Executor.

MEDICAL.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. Ward, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhoea, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c. &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 30 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

MAD. RESTELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, can be consulted, as usual, at No. 162 Chambers-st., or by letter, and medicine sent by mail. Her FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty. Price $1 a box. Sold at No. 162 Chambers-st., No. 127½ Liberty-st, and No. 413 Hudson-st., New-York. Can also be obtained at No. 2½ Grand-st., Williamsburgh, and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or by mail.

N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Madame RESTELL'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicine or instruments, can do so at one interview.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 10 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diploma, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

MAD. DESPARD'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can depend on with safety and certainty. Can be sent by mail to any part of the United States and Canadas. N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Madame DESPARD'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., &c., without the use of medicine, can do so at one interview. Residence, No. 101 6th-av., opposite 8th-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills, infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

R. SWEET'S REMEDY CURES DYSPEPSIA. For sale by all druggists. Depot No. 93 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and *physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of* the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 18 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City, where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABER'S marble yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cut this out.)

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA, Grace, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
AFRICA, Moodie, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Mar. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 18.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 25.
EUROPA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 1.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesy, April 8.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage......................... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage......................... 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

HIBERNIAN,

Capt. Grange, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY, March 14.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $97. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship

AMERICA or ILLINOIS

will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship

MOSES TAYLOR,

at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their monthly freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on or about the 20th inst. The fine British schooner,

M. S. K. THORNE,

will take in cargo at Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL FOR BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY'S NEW STEAMSHIP FAH-KEE,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, March 14, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight or passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.........Saturday............M'ch 14
CITY OF BALTIMORE.........Saturday............M'ch 21
EDINBURGH....................Saturday............M'ch 28

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP "KEDAR," E. M. HOCKLEY, Commander. *This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American* Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Wharf at Jersey City, on FRIDAY, the 13th inst. Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $80, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency, including provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2; SATURDAY, March 28.

Passage money to Nassau......................$45
Passage money to Havana..........................50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 25, second story.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 8 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Mlk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the staunch steamer J. D. BEERS will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Piermont, 12:15 and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays, 4:45 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested—viz.: For regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Second and Sixth avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Second to Sixth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to the Chairman or one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 6, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREET OPENINGS of the Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting on SATURDAY, March 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, to take into consideration the extending of Franklin-street in a direct line from the southerly corner of Franklin and Baxter streets to a point on the westerly side of Mott-street, *five feet northerly of house and lot number thirty-seven, thence in a direct line to the* southerly corner of Bayard-street and Bowery, and to be in width fifty feet northerly therefrom.

MICHAEL C. GROSS, } Committee
PATRICK RUSSELL, } on
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Street
DAVID FITZGERALD, } Openings.

THEO. B. TAYLOR—OF THE LATE FIRM OF Simmons & Taylor, has this day established himself as an Importer and Dealer in Boot and Shoe Findings, Calf Skins, Sole Leather &c., &c., at No. 38 Spruce-st., up stairs.

New-York, March 2, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 7, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City,

Flannel Sack Coats, lined;
Flannel Sack Coats, unlined;
Bootees, sewed;
Bootees, pegged;
Boots, pegged;
Boots, sewed;
Forage Caps;
Stockings;
Blankets;
Uniform Hats, felt;
Bed-sacks;
Regimental Colors, Infantry;
Felling Axes;
Felling Axe-handles;
Spades;
Canteens;
Drums;
Drumheads, batter;
Drumheads, snare;
Fifes.

Samples of which may be seen at this office.

All articles will be subject to inspection by sworn Inspectors, appointed on the part of the United States.

Bidders will state what quantities they propose to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract, should one be awarded to the party making the bid.

The United States reserves the right to reject any portion, or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the Government.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing 'Sack Coats,' 'Bootees,' 'Forage Caps,' 'Stockings,' &c.," as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 5, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, (corner 35th-st. and 7th-av.,) until 12 o'clock M., on Friday, the 13th inst., for furnishing the following infantry accoutrements to the State of New-York, (army pattern, and of the best quality of oak-tanned leather, subject to the inspection of this Department,) to be delivered at the State Arsenal in this City, on or before Saturday, the 25th day of April next:

10,000 Cartridge-boxes and Plates, S. N. Y., calibre 58.
10,000 Cartridge-box Belts and Plates, calibre 58.
10,000 Privates' Waist belts and Plates, calibre 58.
10,000 Bayonet Scabbards and Frogs, pattern of 1863.
10,000 Cap-pouches and Picks.
10,000 Gun Slings.

Also, 5,000 sets, as above, of calibre 69.

Contracts will be made for these accoutrements in sets, but the bids will state the price at which each of the aforesaid articles will be furnished, and a schedule of the bids will be submitted to General Headquarters at Albany before awarding contracts.

Successful bidders will be duly notified of the award.

It will not be obligatory on the State to accept the lowest bid; and the right is reserved to reject all bids if the public interest requires it.

BENJAMIN WELCH, Jr.,
Commissary-General of Ordnance, S. N. Y.

$100.000 WANTED.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received by the undersigned, up to 10 o'clock A. M. of March 20, 1863, for any part of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of six per cent. Coupon Bonds of Cook County, Illinois, issued in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, and payable at the office of the Treasurer of said county, in the City of Chicago, in ten years from the first day of April, 1863; interest payable semi-annually.

At the time above mentioned (March 20, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.) the bids will be opened at the Supervisor's Room, in the Court-house, in Chicago.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Those making proposals will please state the size of the Bonds preferred by them.

The entire indebtedness of Cook County, exclusive of the above, is only Seventy-six Thousand Dollars, and a sinking fund provided for its extinction.

H. L. CULVER,
PAUL CORNELL,
M. C. NILES,
AARON GIBBS,

Special Com. Cook County Board of Supervisors.

CHICAGO, March 6, 1863.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1863.

VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:

Portugas,
Key West, Fla.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C.

(Signed) A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of MORRISON, LOWERRE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled at No. 249 Pearl-st., by either of the undersigned.

JONATHAN MORRISON,
JAMES M. LOWERRE,
GARDNER T. SEABURY.

New-York, March 6, 1863.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of LOWERRE & SEABURY, and will continue the business on their own account at the old stand, No. 249 Pearl-st. JAMES M. LOWERRE,
GARDNER T. SEABURY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm name of CUSHMAN & GIGNOUX, for the purpose of transacting a commission brokerage business in Stocks, Bonds, &c., and have taken the office No. 16 Exchange-place.

JAMES S. CUSHMAN,
Late with Messrs.
READ, DREXEL & CO.
REGIS C. GIGNOUX,
Late with Messrs.
A. W. GREENLEAF & CO.

New-York, March 2, 1863.

No. 624 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 10, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HITHerto existing under the firm-name of SHORT & DEVIN, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 2d inst. The business will be conducted in future by P. SHORT, who alone is authorized to collect the outstanding debts of said firm. P. SHORT.
J. DEVIN.

NOTICE.—ALEX. S. CLARK RETIRES FROM our firm and LUCIUS B. HUTCHINSON becomes a partner therein from this date.

LUDLOW PATTON & CO.

New-York, March 10, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—WM. WETHERBEE and G. H. WATSON are copartners with me from this date, under the firm of O. D. ASHLEY & CO.

New-York, March 9, 1863. O. D. ASHLEY.

HARDWARE.

WE HAVE OPENED OUR ESTABLISHMENT FOR RETAILING

MECHANICS' TOOLS,
BUILDER'S HARDWARE,
LOCKSMITHS' and
BELL-HANGERS' MATERIALS,
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,
CABINET TRIMMINGS,
CUTLERY.

PATTERSON BROTHERS, Importers,
No. 27 Park-row.

Illustrated catalogues furnished on application.

METALS.—TIN AND TERNE PLATES, CHARcoal and coke. Also, sheet-iron of all kinds, assorted numbers, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO.,
No. 215 Water-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$3,000.—FOR SALE—FOR CASH ONLY—Worth more than double the sum, a pleasant, desirable, profitable business. Lease of over four years to run. The business now yields near $100 weekly in dull times. Is easily conducted and is increasing. Full particulars by inquiring at the Institute, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

LOST—ON TUESDAY MORNING, A PURSE CONtaining nearly $50, chiefly in greenbacks, United States money, either in a Houston-st. stage, or between Broadway and Greenwich-st. in Cortlandt. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Times Office.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, 122 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

SHOW CASE.—A MIDDLE COUNTER SHOW case, 8 by 4 feet, 19 inches in the clear, plate glass, &c., for sale cheap at No. 18 Platt-st.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHlets and Libraries bought for cash at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

25 CENTS { GILLIES' OLD PLANTATION COFFEE. } PER POUND.

TO ALL LOVERS OF FINE FLAVORED COFFEE.

We have completed arrangements whereby we shall receive 500 bales per month of

OLD PLANTATION COFFEE,

Which we offer to the public as a superior beverage to any heretofore sold in this market.

THE OLD PLANTATION COFFEE,

Of which we are the only receivers and manufacturers, is superior to the Coffee usually sold, such as Mocha, Java, Maracaibo, &c.

Hotels, private families, boarding-houses, restaurants, &c., will find

THE OLD PLANTATION COFFEE

more reliable than ordinary Coffee, as by our new mode of preparation it will be found to contain a perfect uniformity of strength and flavor.

Put up only in one pound packages, sixty pounds in a case, with full directions on each package; and for sale by grocers generally. Price 25 cents per pound. Liberal discount to the trade.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO.,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.,
Importers and Manufacturers.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager...................WM. WHEATLEY.

WEDNESDAY, March 11,
THURSDAY, March 12,
FRIDAY, March 13,
SATURDAY, March 14,

POSITIVELY LAST FOUR NIGHTS

Of Balfe's great operatic spectacle, entitled

SATANELLA;
or,
THE POWER OF LOVE.

In which

MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,

The celebrated native Prima Donna,

AND

MR. PETER RICHINGS,

The distinguished Artists,

Have received the approbation of

HOUSES CROWDED

With delighted and appreciative audiences.

New and gorgeous scenery by Hayes and Selwyn.

New music under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.

New costumes, appointments and effects, by Mons. Phillippe, S. Wallis, Runyon and Demill.

And the great danseuse of the day,

MLLE. ANNETTA GALETTI,

Mons. MARZETTI,

Mme. MARZETTI and Mlle. KATEINE.

IN A

GRAND BALLET,

Under the renowned maitre de ballet,

Signor RONZANI,

With a full and efficient corps.

Messrs. L. R. Shewell, E. Lamb, George Andrews, C. W. Wilson, J. W. Blaisdell, &c., &c.

Mesdames Skerrett, L. R. Shewell, H. P. Grattan, &c., &c., &c.

Making the dramatic cast one of

UNUSUAL EXCELLENCE.

MONDAY, March 16,

Will be produced, for the first time this season,

A GRAND OPERATIC SPECTACLE,

In which

Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS

Will appear.

SEATS SECURED THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

Box book open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

With the exception of the Press, no free list.

Doors open at 7; commence a quarter to 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Director......................MAX MARETZEK.

THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 11,

THIRD NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

On which occasion will be presented, for the first time by this company, Verdi's celebrated opera

ERNANI.

With the following brilliantly complete cast, which will challenge comparison with the most renowned distribution ever presented to the public. The performance will be enhanced by the debut of the truly eminent basso, Signor BIACHI, and the first appearance as conductor of Signor J. NUNO, the celebrated chef d'orchestre.

Elvira..................MADAME MEDORI
Ernani..................SIGNOR MAZZOLENI
Carlo Quinto..........SIGNOR BELLINI
Don Sylva..............SIGNOR BIACHI

(His first appearance in America.)

Giovanni.Mme. Ficher | Ricardo.Sig. Rubio | Iago....Muller
Conductor..................SIGNOR J. NUNO

(His first appearance in America.)

The box office will open for the sale of secured seats and tickets THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock, at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

SEATS SECURED FOR ANY EVENING IN ADVANCE.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, March 14, at 1.

GRAND GALA MATINEE.

THURSDAY, March 12—Grand Performance in Brooklyn.

FOUR GRAND PANORAMAS ON THE same night at Banvard's Hall of Art, No. 589 Broadway—THE OHIO, THE MISSISSIPPI, THE WAR, and THE MISSOURI. Only 25 cents; children, 15 cents. EVERY EVENING, at 7½. On WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

FURNITURE COVERINGS AT COST.

WIDE FRENCH BROCATELS,
At $3 per yard.
COTELLINES, SATINS AND BROCADES
At Old Prices.
ALSO A FULL LINE OF
HAIR-CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS,
WOOL and UNION REPS,
PEKIN and TERRY CLOTHS,
WORSTED DAMASKS and LASTINGS,
AND EVERY STYLE OF

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

At Correspondingly Low Figures.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

LINEN SHEETINGS, TABLE DAMASK, &c., &c., AT RETAIL.

We shall, during the ensuing week, offer a fine assortment of very superior

LINEN SHEETINGS—every width,
PILLOW CASINGS,
SHIRTING LINENS—extra qualities,
SILESIA, Scotch and Irish
TABLE DAMASKS,
NAPKINS,
CLOTHS,
DOYLIES,
Every variety of
HUCKABUCKS,
TOWELINGS—all prices;
GLASS LINENS,
QUILTS, &c.

To families refurnishing, these goods will be offered at moderate prices.

CHINTZES, TABLE-COVERS, DIMITIES,
SHADE HOLLANDS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the recent important advances, we still continue to offer our entire stock of new Spring styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.

Call early if you want

CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

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GOLD SHADES,
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES,
BUFF HOLLAND SHADES,
GREEN HOLLAND SHADES,
CHINESE AND VENETIAN BLINDS,
ALL KINDS SHADE FIXTURES,
BRAY'S PATENT FIXTURE, the BEST IN USE.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

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AT NO. 11 WARREN-ST.
2,000 DOZEN BLACK JOUVIN

KID GLOVES,

Elegantly Embroidered in White, Magenta and Solferino.
JUST RECEIVED,
which I guarantee to sell less than any other Importer in the United States.

GEORGE B. ENGLISH,
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NO. 359 BROADWAY—LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM DO.
VESTIBULE LACE,
AND
ALL STYLES OF TRIMMINGS FOR CURTAINS.
OVER 3,100 PARIS CURTAINS
AT OLD PRICES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

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FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT (858) BROADWAY, between 13th and 14th sts., second floor. Constantly on hand, a large Stock of India, Chinese, Japanese and American Indian Goods—such as Lutongs, Pongees, Seersuckers, Crapes, black and colored Pineapple Goods, Bandana, Madras and Grass Handkerchiefs, Camphorwood Trunks, Curiosities, Antiquities, &c., wholesale and retail. A fine assortment of French Fans by every packet.

AT DE PERCIVAL'S, NO. 687 BROADWAY.—All kinds of Children's Cloaks, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c., &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Nightgowns, Yokes; Ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes. Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings; laces done up like new.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER has a large and well assorted stock of French and German corsets, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling below the regular price. Nice fitting corsets at $1; new shaped skirts, best steel, 85 cents; *also, misses' waists and skirts. N. B.—Paris kid gloves, only 75 cents, bright colors. Nos. 890 and 563 Broadway,* near 19th-st.

FASHION FOR THE LADIES.—LE BON TON JOURNAL DE MODES, imported from Paris by S. T. TAYLOR, No. 407 Broadway, New-York, is the best, cheapest and most reliable Fashion Book in this country. Every lady of good taste should subscribe for it at once. Price, one year, monthly, $6. Single copy 50 cents.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND SPRING opening of elegantly trimmed life size paper models of Paris fashions, for ladies' and children's dress, No. 473 Broadway, and all the branches. Spring number of the Mirror of Fashions ready March 18.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; begins at 8; over before 11.

THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,)
SEVENTH NIGHT OF MR. WILKINS' COMEDY.
(The best in many years—play, scenery and acting pronounced by Press and public perfect.)

HENRIETTE.

Emile La Fevre..........................Mr. Lester Wallack
(Originally acted by him.)
M. de La Tour...........................Mr. Charles Fisher
M. de Bleaniere...............................Mr. Mark Smith
Paul (originally acted by him).............Mr. Floyd
Henriette (originally acted by her)..........Mrs. Hoey
Madame de Bleaniere....................Miss Fanny Morant
(Her original character.)
Marianne, half-sister to Mme. La Tour.
Miss Madeline Henriques
Mme. Solange.............................Mrs. John Sefton
Renette de La Tour.........................Mrs. Reeves

THURSDAY,

ERNESTINE AND THE LITTLE TREASURE

Will be repeated for the third time, having attracted another great audience on Wednesday.

FRIDAY (never acted here), the popular comedy of

SPRING AND AUTUMN

And the favorite piece,

SKETCHES IN INDIA,

For the BENEFIT OF MR. AND MRS. JOHN SEFTON.

SATURDAY, will be repeated, third time, the very successful pieces,

AMERICANS IN PARIS,

AND THE

FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

Box book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4.

To be repeated, MONEY, LOVE AND MONEY, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, THE ROAD TO RUIN, THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, MASKS AND FACES, and, in consequence of the laughter and applause on the first night, will be repeated THE BUSY-BODY.

WINTER GARDEN.

Opens at 7½. Begins at 8 o'clock. Over at 10¾.

CONTINUED SUCCESS.

Of the distinguished native artiste,

MISS MARY PROVOST,

Supported by the favorite young actor,

MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,

Who will this

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 11,

Appear in her original and most successful impersonation of

PAULINE,

In Bulwer's popular play of the

LADY OF LYONS.

Pauline..........................Miss Mary Provost
Claude Melnotte....................Mr. L. P. Barrett
Other characters by Messrs. Davenport, Morris, Hagan, &c.

THURSDAY, March 12,

Owing to its great success,

LOVE.

In rehearsal, the powerful drama of PLOT AND PASSION.

Marie, the Fontanges, (the Female Gambler,)
Miss Mary Provost

Box book open from 8 to 4 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7; begin at 7¾ o'clock.

TENTH AND LAST WEEK
TENTH AND LAST WEEK
OF
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG,

whose splendid performances have attracted

BRILLIANT AND CROWDED AUDIENCES

nightly, for the past nine weeks.

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.

BEAUTIFUL MUSIC. SPLENDID SCENERY.
ELEGANT DRESSES.

"HOW ARE YOU GREENBACKS!"

has become the popular song and is nightly encored.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 11.

FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS.

QUEEN LUCIDORA,
PAGE PITCHIN..........} MRS. JOHN WOOD.
ORIGINAL JACOBS,

MR. WALCOT, Sen.

THE ARAB GIANT............THE ARAB GIANT.

UNEQUALED CAST OF CHARACTERS.

To commence with the petite comedy of

A REGULAR FIX.

FRIDAY EVENING—Farewell benefit of MRS. JOHN WOOD.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 14,
ARTICLE 213—OU LE MARI DOIT PROTECTER SA FEMME.
RISETTE LA MILLIONAIRE.
LES FUREUR DE L'AMOUR.

Doors open at 7¾. Curtain raised at 8 o'clock.

Carriages can be ordered for 10¼ o'clock.

Office for subscriptions and reserved seats.

H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

NEXT MATINEE FRANCAISE, SATURDAY, March 28.

WALLACK'S.

FRIDAY, March 13,
(Never acted here,)
SPRING AND AUTUMN
AND
SKETCHES OF INDIA,
BENEFIT NIGHT OF MR. AND MRS. JOHN SEFTON.
Box book open from 8 to 4 o'clock.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE.

FOURTH LECTURE.
DODWORTH'S HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 11.
SUBJECT:
ANCIENT AND MODERN REPUBLICS.
Commencing at 7½ P. M.
Tickets 25 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—Twenty-first Season, 1862, '63. Fourth Concert at Irving Hall, SATURDAY EVENING, March 14, 1863. ORCHESTRAL PIECES—Mozart's Symphony, "Jupiter;" Faust Overture, by Wagner; Overture "Scherzo" and Finale, by Schumann and Concerto for the piano, op. 25, by Mendelssohn. SOLO PERFORMERS—J. R. Perring, tenor; Wm. Saar, piano, and F. Bergner, violoncello. CONDUCTOR—THEODORE EISFELD. Extra number tickets for sale at the usual places. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the concert, $1 50 each. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. By order.

L. SPIER, Secretary.

FAIRS.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL—AT HITZELBERGER'S HALL, No. 265 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 11th and 12th of March 1863, for the benefit of the Bethany Mission Sabbath School. Open from 3 to 10 P. M. Admission 10 cents. School 2 o'clock P. M., every Sabbath, at 8th-av., corner 33d-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.—This Seminary has a most delightful and healthy situation on the west bank of the Hudson, two hours' distance, by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, from the City, and embraces in its course of study the highest English branches, Latin, French, (by best native teachers,) German, music, painting and drawing. It has also a thorough system of physical culture. For particulars address

L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Spring Term opens April 1, and continues thirteen weeks. The Circular of the school contains full particulars in regard to terms, advantages, course of study, etc., and may be had by application to the Principal, or to Dr. Weisse, (a Professor in the school,) No. 30 West 18th-st.

REFERENCE.—Rev. Robert B. Booth, Mercer-st. Church.

THE FRENCH KINDERGARTEN—A SURE and pleasant way for children to acquire the use of the French language, through the medium of which all the instruction is given. Situation central and healthy. Also, French lectures and reading, for adults, every week, by Prof. C. MIEL. Apply at No. 1 West 28th-st.

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YOUTH'S HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm near Hackensack, N. J., railroad communication from foot of Chambers-st., New-York. Terms $120 to $140 per year. For circulars address the Principal.

A. B. WINANT.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Prices unchanged. Com. Eng., with board, &c., $40, 14 weeks. Competent teachers in every department (both sexes.) Term opens March 27.

E. C. FLACK, A. M.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF Hudson River Institute at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., offers board and tuition for 14 weeks for $47. Term opens April 17, (both sexes;) 14 teachers; no Cadets in Military Department; superior Commercial College. Write for the new catalogue.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF LONG EXperience and thorough culture, a position to teach music, classics, mathematics and French. With patronage at his command, he desires either an academy or a select school, or any place where faithful services will be appreciated. He refers to Prof. William Mason and others. Address H. MILROY, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH teacher wishes to give instruction in his own language to French or Spanish gentlemen. Private lessons given when required. Also, lessons in book-keeping and mathematics. Apply to A. BOURSAND, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY FROM BOSTON, EXperienced in teaching English, French, Latin, Italian and Music, desires a reëngagement as resident teacher in a school or family. Best references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 2,778 New-York Post-office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AS TEACHER of piano and singing, a pupil of Bassini's, speaking French and German, desires a situation in a family where *tuition would be received in payment for board; references exchanged. Address A. Z., Jersey City.*

WATER-PROOF
VIENNA AND STRELLA MATCHES.

These matches are made without sulphur, and being free from disagreeable odor, are not only very desirable but almost indispensable for use in the parlor and sleeping chamber. They are put up in fancy colored boxes and small packages for family use, and are also carefully packed in cases for transportation. For sale wholesale and retail by JAMES R. DEY,
No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

P. S.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1863.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN,
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN,
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN,
THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY,

the smallest, most beautiful and fascinating specimen of petite humanity.

SOON TO LEAVE,
SOON TO LEAVE,
SOON TO LEAVE.

She will be on exhibition at all hours, every day and evening, FOR ONLY A FEW DAYS MORE, in company with

COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT,

the two together making by far

THE SMALLEST PAIR OF HUMAN BEINGS

ever seen on the face of the globe—smaller, even, than

GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE,
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE.

Also to be seen,

THE GREAT LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,

or River Horse, from the River Nile, in Egypt.

Also,

MASTER ROBERT HENRY HENDERSHOOT,

the little hero drummer boy, the first to cross the Rappahannock at Fredericksburgh.

THREE BEAUTIFUL ANGEL FISH,

with large Speckled Brook Trout, and other living Fish, swimming in the

CRYSTAL PONDS OF OCEAN AND RIVER WATER

in the Grand Aquarium. Also,

THE LEARNED MUSICAL SEAL, NED!

which plays tunes upon a musical instrument; THE GREAT ROARING BLACK SEA LION; WHAT IS IT? ALBINO FAMILY; BEAR SAMSON, MONSTER SNAKES; HAPPY FAMILY; WAX FIGURES, &c.

In the Lecture Room, every Afternoon and Evening at 3 and 7½ o'clock, those wonders of the world, the

MALE AND FEMALE ARAB GYMNASTS,
MALE AND FEMALE ARAB GYMNASTS,
MALE AND FEMALE ARAB GYMNASTS,
JUGGLERS, ACROBATS AND CONTORTIONISTS.

They will perform the most SURPRISING AND ASTOUNDING FEATS OF STRENGTH AND AGILITY.

After which, the ELEGANT COMEDY of

TIME TRIES ALL,

in which the entire company appear.

Mr. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears at each performance in his inimitable songs.

Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

ON EXHIBITION,

PROF. WEIR'S PICTURE,
"TAKING THE VEIL,"
AT GOUPIL'S, NO. 772 BROADWAY.

Admission 25 cents, from 9 to 5 P. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies...$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman.............................5 00
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Minors under 15 years of age...............................3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

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WENDELL PHILLIPS IN BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

ORATION BY
WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Subject:
TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE.
At the
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 12,
At 8 o'clock.

Doors open at 6¾ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each.

For sale at W. H. Babcock's, No. 246 Fulton-st.; W. W. Rose's, No. 143 Atlantic-st.; W. W. Swayne's, No. 210 Fulton-st., and at the rooms of the Association, No. 184 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

RESERVED SEATS, 50 CENTS EACH.

For sale at W. H. Babcock's, No. 246 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at Hosford & Ketcham's, No. 89 William-st., New-York.

POPULAR SCIENTIFIC LECTURES

AT CLINTON HALL.
THE BRILLIANT OXYGEN NIGHT.
SPLENDID COMBUSTIONS AND ILLUMINATIONS.
Rev. Mr. RICHARDS' Fourth Lecture on *The Atmosphere*,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 12, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets for the remaining Three Lectures to be had at the usual places. Admitting one, $1; admitting two, $1 50; *evening tickets 50 cents.*

The expense and magnificence of the succeeding two lectures warrant the Mercantile Library Association to state that after the fourth lecture no deduction will be made from the usual evening admission. Fifty cents for each person.

WENDELL PHILLIPS

will deliver his
GREAT HISTORICAL LECTURE,
TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 11, 1863.

Doors open at 7¼; Lecture at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents, for sale by Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; James Miller, No. 522 Broadway; and Sinclair Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st.

HISTORICAL LECTURES

ON THE
FALL OF ROME.
REV. JOHN LORD

Respectfully announces a new course of five Lectures on THE FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE, in the Hall of the Historical Society, commencing March 18, and continued on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Subjects to be subsequently announced.

REV. E. P. HAMMOND WILL ADDRESS the Children of the neighboring Sabbath Schools, together with their parents and friends, at Rev. Dr. Hatfield's Church, corner 6th-av. and 21st-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-avenue, New-York;
No. 127 Montague-street, Brooklyn.

Open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time.

MUSICAL.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S

FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.—427.

In withdrawing from the late partnership of Lighte & Bradburys, and by the purchase of the interest of one of the former partners, the subscriber has been enabled to secure a

SPLENDID STOCK

of elegant piano-fortes, of the most thorough workmanship, beautiful tone, elastic touch, and perfect finish in all respects. These instruments he is now enabled to offer to cash customers at a trifling advance upon old rates, notwithstanding every kind of piano-forte material has advanced from 20 to 60 per cent. The profession and the public are invited to examine. Every instrument FULLY WARRANTED. WM. B. BRADBURY,
No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.,
one block east of Broadway, New-York.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

HAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes.
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, HARMONIUMS and MELODEONS.—Price $60 to $500 each. Written testimony from the most eminent organists and musicians of New-York City and elsewhere, that these are the best instruments of their class in the world, may be seen at the New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York.

MASON BROTHERS.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS—No. 421 Broome-st., second block east of Broadway. Mr. F. C. LIGHTE was the senior partner and only practical piano-forte maker of the late firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS. Pianos for sale and to let.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—All modern improvements, overstrung bass, iron plate, fully guaranteed, made to order; cost $650; for $275, including stool and cover. Inquire at No. 43 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class, for sale low, to let, or by installments. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, the nearest approach to an organ, in great variety, $80 to $400. J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS LOW FOR CASH.—SEVEN-OCTAVE pianos, superior in richness, depth and brilliancy of tone, with light, powerful and elastic touch, iron frames, overstrung bass, from $175 to $250. Also, durable second-hand pianos. J. G. DAVIES, No. 667 Broome-st.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms, No. 113 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

WANTED—A MUSICIAN TO PLAY THE ORGAN, and lead the singing in a church and Sabbath School in Brooklyn. Especial attention is given to the singing in the Sabbath School, and none but those who thoroughly understand the art of teaching need apply. Address CAMPBELL, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

SOPRANO SINGER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES to obtain a situation in a choir (Episcopal preferred) as first or second treble, for a moderate salary. Address B. F. K., No. 180 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A PERSON TO PLAY ON THE MELodeon and sing at a Sunday evening mission service; compensation moderate. Address, by note, J. B. K., No. 166 West 12th-st.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

The Wreck of a Steamer, Supposed to be the Florida, Seen on the Abaco.

Movements of Blockade Runners.

THE LATEST MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE.

The French Army Believed to be in a Bad Condition.

The steamship *Roanoke*, on her way from New-Orleans, touched at Havana, and brings advices from that port to the 5th inst.

The American schooner *Ocean Herald*, which arrived at Havana on the 3d from Portland, reported having seen the wreck of a steamer, painted black, on the Abaco, about 12 miles from the light-house. Only her stern and smoke-stacks (two) were visible. As the Captain saw no signs of life; as the wreck lay four miles to the windward, and as he saw something to the windward of her, fearing the emissaries of JEFF., he did not approach the wreck. On the same day he picked up two water casks painted yellow, with black hoops. This was on the 24th ult. The wreck may possibly have been the *Florida*, of which nothing has been heard since the *Sonoma* chased her in a gale, 135 miles from Abaco. Although the *Florida* had been whitewashed, and was of a dirty white color when the *Sonoma* chased her, she had perhaps been painted black.

The schooner *Julia Latham* (American) put into Isla Mujeres some time since, and was seized by an officer of the Government of Yucatan, carried to Sisal, and accused of having been caught fishing on the Yucatanese coast. After a long detention the schooner was set at liberty and arrived at Havana on the 3d inst.

March 2, arrived at Havana, six days from Tampa, the Confederate sloop *Elisha Beckwith*, 50 tons, with cotton.

March 3, arrived, two days from Nassau, the Confederate steamer *Stonewall Jackson*, (formerly the *Leopard*,) 547 tons, in ballast.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Interesting from Mexico—Reception of Gen. Marin at Carmen—New Shipping Regulations by the Governor of Yucatan—The Alabama—Movements of Spanish War Steamers.

HAVANA, Thursday, March 5, 1863.

I take advantage of the departure of the *Roanoke*, to-day, to write a few lines, although nothing of particular importance has occurred here since my last communication, and the English mail steamer from Vera Cruz has not yet arrived, which ought to bring word of FOREY's long-threatened march into Puebla and Mexico.

The last intelligence received here from Mexico comes by way of Santiago de Cuba in a letter from Vera Cruz dated the 17th ult. The writer of it says:

"Gen. BAZAINE had arrived with his division at Nopalucam, seven or eight leagues distant from Puebla. The fortifications at the latter place are finished. Gen. IGLESIAS is in Cholula at the head of 3,000 men. COMONFORT commands the reserve of JUAREZ's army.

It is said that Gen. NEGRETE is very closely watched, because he is suspected, and it is believed that he is waiting for a favorable moment to go over to the Conservative party. There is one thing certain, that JUAREZ's army at Puebla suffers daily from numerous desertions.

Gen. FOREY must have already begun his march with the last forces of the French army. The proclamation by Gen. FOREY on the 15th clearly shows that we shall soon be freed from our doubts.

I have been told that, according to a letter just received here from Puebla, a *pronunciamiento* had taken place in the *cerro* of Guadalupe, and that 2,000 soldiers had joined the French army. The garrison of Puebla is also said to be demoralized."

The above news, coming, as it does, by way of Santiago de Cuba, where the French line of steamers between St. Nazaire and Vera Cruz stop in their passage outward and homeward, is to be taken with much caution, as it is evidently written by a party in the French interest. Here in Havana the general opinion is that the French are not progressing very rapidly in Mexico.

The *Narrador Imparcial*, of Vera Cruz, a paper that has taken the place of the defunct *Veracruzano*, gives a detailed account in its number of the 19th ult., of the taking possession of the offices of Head Political Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the territory of Carmen, by Gen. MARIN. This head of the moderate party was taken to the City of Carmen in the French bark *Mexicaine* from Vera Cruz. On his arrival, says the above periodical, he was received with much enthusiasm by the inhabitants, who presented him with a characteristic address.

The Havana newspapers are protesting loudly against what is called the arbitrary conduct of the Governor of Yucatan in issuing the following order with regard to the foreign shipping entering a port of the State:

GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF YUCATAN.

Dated this day, I declare, by the Secretary of War, to the Military Commander and Captain of the port of Sisal, the following:

Being invested with the double character of Governor of the State and Superior Chief of the military forces, it is my bounden duty to fulfill and to cause to be fulfilled the general laws of the nation and supreme orders of the Citizen President of the Republic, principally those relative to cutting off all communication with the parts of the national territory occupied by the forces of the Emperor of the French who wages against us a war unusual among civilized nations. In virtue thereof, and so that in no case the employes of the above named port, as well civil as military, of the revenue, whether of the State in the Federation, may allege uncertainty, doubt or any other cause for leaving unfulfilled the orders which have been communicated to them officially, and are, beside, printed in the official newspaper of this State, concerning refusing admittance to any vessel or any correspondence that may come from a port occupied by the invaders, and still less to give clearance, upon any pretext, for the same, I have judged proper to decree that there shall not be cleared for any other ports whatever, even although they are in other countries, any kind of provisions or munitions of war, or articles that may be of use to the enemy, unless the consignees or captains are bound to answer therefor in double the value of the cargo; that in a certain fixed time they shall prove, by certificate of the Mexican Consul, if it is to a foreign place, or the head of the Custom-house or constitutional authority if it is to a port of the Republic, that the cargo was actually landed at the place for which it had clearance, or, if this is occupied by the enemy, in any other that the Supreme Constitutional Government may appoint. All of which you will put in execution, and cause to be punctually in execution by your subordinates, it being understood that for the slightest omission in the fulfillment of the above-named supreme regulations, and of those included in this communication, there will be punctually required, in accordance with the law, the corresponding responsibility. Wherefore, the Chief of the Custom-house will inform the commander of the force, that in the visiting of the ships that anchor in the port, before going on board of the vessel, he should make himself acquainted whence it comes, and in case of its coming from some place occupied by the enemy, he shall inform the Captain that he will not be allowed to enter the port, and that he shall return immediately to the shore, and take the proper steps to keep the said vessel from holding any communication whatever with the others in the port, seizing and sending to this Government, to be tried according to the law, any one of the port or national vessels that may be there who shall infringe this regulation.

GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF YUCATAN, }
MERIDA, Feb. 4, 1863. }

On account of the inconveniences which various merchants of this capital have complained of with regard to the security, which, in a communication of the 4th inst., I informed the custom-house that they should require of the consignees or captains of vessels loaded with provisions or articles that may be of use to the invading enemy of the Republic, I have judged proper to determine in order not to embarrass those loyally trading with neutral places, that the security to be given, to the chief of the State revenue by the respective consignees, be limited to $20 per ton that the vessel measures, provided that in the term of four months there be not presented at the office the certificate of the Mexican Consul of the vessel having unloaded at the place she was bound to, or if before the expiration of that time the vessel should return to this port and not exhibit the said certificate. In order that the consignees may not be put to inconvenience by paying in the security for each voyage they can keep an account with the customs. The security to which this communication refers is to be required when provisions or warlike effects are taken on board.

MERIDA, Feb. 6, 1863.

The *Diario* says that the Consuls of foreign nations, resident there, have protested strongly against the above regulations.

Newspapers received here from Santo Domingo mention the arrival at that port of the *Alabama* on Jan. 17, where she landed the crew of the merchant vessels *Southern Lane* and *Golden Rule*; since then she is known to have been at St. Thomas, and was lurking about the neighborhood of that island, so much frequented by merchant vessels of the United States.

Whilst off Santo Domingo, Capt. SEMMES was outwitted by a Yankee skipper. The American schooner *Humming Bird*, which was directing its course to Santo Domingo, was met some miles off by the Confederate steamer *Alabama*; the latter demanded to see its flag, when the schooner hauled up the English one, and by this means got a free pass and anchored safely in the roadstead. On the following day the *Alabama* returned to the port and anchored a short distance off from the schooner, the Captain of which, finding himself safe under the cannon of the fort, then raised the Stars and Stripes as a jeer at the Captain of the *Alabama*. The latter got into a great rage, and sent a message to the Captain of the *Humming Bird*, swearing that before a month was over he would punish his insolence by burning his ship and bringing back the crew prisoners to Santo Domingo. The *Alabama* had been afterward seen cruising two or three times along the east coast of the island, apparently with the intention of putting Capt. SEMMES' threats into execution.

The Spanish war steamer *Ulloa* has left here for New-Orleans, where there is lying at present another Spanish vessel of war, the screw corvette *Santa Lucia*. A Spanish screw frigate, the *Carmen*, has also left for Charleston for the purpose, it is said, of affording Spanish subjects and the Consul of that nation a refuge in case of necessity, as well as to protect them from the impending attack. Letters received here from that city say that all were prepared for its defence, which was the only thing thought of at present. The English war steamer *Cadmus* had taken on board the Consul of that nation at Charleston, and the Vice-Consul had been left in charge of the Consulate.

A country paper of the Island mentions the arrival of forty immigrants, from the Canaries, at Holguin, to settle as farmers. This is the class of men that are required to give permanent prosperity to Cuba,—a class of white men not ashamed to work, and who, by degrees, would fill the Island with what it wants, an industrious, moral, hard-working white population. The paper referred to congratulates the vicinity upon this accession to their population,—a compliment in which all must coincide. A class of white yeomanry holding small properties, would be more advantageous to the island than proprietors of immense tracts, slovenly cultivated by slave hands.

INTERESTING FROM VERA CRUZ.

Demoralization of the French Forces.

From the New-Orleans Era, Feb. 28.

Capt. ELLIS, of the steamship *Melville*, kindly furnishes us with the following interesting information of the state of affairs at Vera Cruz:

The French military forces invading Mexico are in a state of entire inaction, and wholly unable to assume the offensive, until they receive large reinforcements. The prevailing impression at Vera Cruz among persons whose opinions are entitled to respect is, that *the expedition will prove a complete failure, and the invaders be driven from Mexican soil, unless a very large addition, say of at least fifty thousand men, is made to their present effective strength.* The difficulties of the position have evidently vastly surpassed the expectations of those planning the details of this attempt against the Mexican Republic, for thus far the means provided have been singularly inadequate to the magnitude of the work undertaken. Some of the French officers express their extreme disgust at the whole enterprise, and are by no means slow in the declaration of the wish that they were well out of the whole affair. The climate has had an extremely debilitating effect upon the *physique* and *morale* of the army. Any one accustomed to see French troops would have great difficulty in identifying these as a part of the army of France, if it were not for their uniforms. They appear dispirited; are sadly worn by the enervating influence of continuous tropical heats; have no vestige of the vigor, dash and *abandon* characterizing the French soldier.

The forces occupying Vera Cruz are largely composed of negroes. These are brought principally from Martinique. They are usually employed on guard duty in the city, and wherever there is a necessity for continued exposure to the sun. White soldiers are rarely seen on duty at Vera Cruz under the present authorities.

The inhabitants of the city yield obedience to the martial law of the French, aware that resistance would be wholly ineffectual except to their own injury. The merchants would be glad to see its removal, yielding to its power reluctantly and without showing any tendency to forget the cause of Mexico. On the other hand a portion of the Church party seems more kindly disposed toward the invaders; but among this faction there is much national feeling, and much concealed hostility toward France.

The bulk of the French army is at and near La Puebla, something over a hundred miles from Vera Cruz, on the road to Mexico. Between this body and Vera Cruz, their base of supplies, the country is infested with guerrilla bands of Mexicans, well armed, and mounted on the swift mustangs of that country. These rapidly moving troops attack and capture all trains of supplies sent inward for La Puebla, unless they are escorted by a strong force. These guerrillas can often be seen from Vera Cruz itself, suddenly advancing and disappearing for the purpose of reconnoitering, and discovering any prey that may be wrested from the French. On the 17th inst. they spread apart the rails on the railway leading toward La Puebla, at a distance of some half-dozen miles from the city; and having in this way thrown from the track a train of cars from Vera Cruz, partially laden with supplies for the army at La Puebla, they plundered it of all its freight. One man stopped to defend the property and was shot, the others escaped unharmed. A company or two of cavalry, more than half black, and mounted, some on mules and some on horses, were sent out to recover the goods and attack the guerrillas, but nothing was accomplished.

Vast sandy plains lie between Vera Cruz and La Puebla, across which a loaded team cannot pass, the only available means of transportation being pack-mules. As already stated, this inefficient method of conveyance can accomplish nothing, except when accompanied by a strong escort. To avoid these annoyances of delay, expense and capture, the French are constructing a railway across to La Puebla. The Mexicans are shrewd enough to allow this work go on unmolested, convinced that it will remain to the enduring advantage of the State, though now intended for their injury. Indeed, the guerrillas are careful to interfere with no one but the French, and those rendering them assistance.

The French occupy both Tuspan and Minatitlan, as well as Vera Cruz. At Minatitlan, they have collected a large amount of cotton. At Tuspan the force is believed to be small. They are well supplied with stores at Vera Cruz. Flour sells there at $9 per barrel, and potatoes at $5. Corn and oats are plenty.

FROM NASSAU.

State of Affairs in the South.

The following is an extract from a private letter dated

NASSAU, N. P., Sunday, Feb. 22, 1863.

"If the Government could only be persuaded of facts which are developed here daily, and see the letters from the Southern States that even I have read, and hear the remarks that are dropped by the rebels fresh from Dixie, they would appreciate the deplorable state the poor wretches are in, *and be convinced that an energetic and properly conducted move in almost any direction would suppress the rebellion.* We are now looking to Charleston, which should have been taken a year ago; two steamers came from there yesterday, and two to-day; we hardly notice them going in or out, as it is a daily occurrence. The *Ruby* yesterday morning was chased four hours by one of our canal boats, and in coming up the harbor the Captain was hailed with 'What news?' 'D—d bad,' said he, 'there are eight iron-clads off the bar, and they say the bombardment will commence on Wednesday.'"

THE TURF.—In the *Illustrated News*, of March 22d, we find an engraving which it will be hard for any of our best wood-engravers to surpass. The picture represents the well-known steamship proprietor Commodore VANDERBILT, behind his fleet steeds *Plough Boy* and *Post Boy*, in which he takes as great a pride as does Mr. BONNER in his matchless mares.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CELEBRATION OF HIS WEDDING DAY.

Its Observance in this City—Dinner at the Residence of the British Consul—Speeches, &c.

"His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales" was a familiar household word in this City nearly three years ago, when the Heir Apparent to the British Throne was feasting and dancing in all the principal cities of this Western Continent. Yesterday the announcement, in the TIMES, that it was the wedding-day of the young gentleman whose doings and sayings occupied so many columns of our journals in days gone by, recalled to the minds of thousands and thousands of our readers the magnificent reception given the Prince at Quebec, the humorous incidents attendant upon his knighting the speakers of the Upper and the Lower Houses, the grand Montreal illumination, the Orange riots at Toronto, the jokes of the youthful Guelph at the expense of his more mature associates, his crossing to Detroit, his interview with Long JOHN WENTWORTH, who gave him a pig of the "Prince Albert" breed; the visit to the St. Louis Fair, the trip to the National Capital, the affecting incident at the grave of WASHINGTON, the insult at Richmond, the magnificent and never-equaled reception given him here, his trip up town with 100,000 hosts beside him, the Prince's Ball, with all the fun thereof, and the subsequent platitudinous ovation at Boston—all this and more was brought back to many of us when we saw the flag of Great Britain and the Prince's standard floating from so many hotels, houses, ships and public places.

The manner in which the day was observed in this and the adjacent cities was most gratifying to every loyal Briton, and in the peculiar circumstances of aggravation, which just now seem so contemptible, it was evidence of a cordial remembrance of the late guest of our City, which would doubtless gratify him now, as absolutely as did the respect and kindness with which he was treated when here.

THE BRITISH CONSULATE

Was gaily dressed with the national flags of Great Britain and the United States, and from the staff floated the same standards in most peaceful harmony. The interior of the building was prettily decorated, and the different pictures and drawings, especially that of the Crown of England, were much admired. The worthy British representative had the business of his department partially suspended, and in the evening many of his friends partook of his hospitality at his residence.

THE SHIPPING

of our harbor paid full honor to the day. Hundreds of vessels of all nationalities were decked out in full striped bunting; such as had full British colors gave them the place of honor, while others did the best they could. The British and North American (Cunard) royal mail steamers, now in dock, were patriotically decorated with bunting, among which the British and American flags were exhibited to much advantage. The British flag floated from the foretop, and the American from the topgallant. Mr. CUNARD, in honor of the auspicious event, issued orders that this should be the case, and the order was cheerfully obeyed by the officers and the loyal British tars who compose the crew. In obedience to the further orders of Mr. C., a royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the *Africa* at 12 o'clock, and as she had cleared from the dock for sailing, it produced a fine effect, and gathered many hundreds of citizens on the New-York and Jersey City sides. The officers of both ships drank in flowing bumpers the health of the distinguished pair who are hereafter to fill so prominent a position in British history. Nor were the great and good Queen VICTORIA and her other children overlooked, but were toasted heartily, with "Here's to the Queen and her children—may God bless them."

Dinner at the British Consul's Residence.

In the evening, E. M. ARCHIBALD, Esq., British Consul at this Port, entertained a select private party at his residence, No. 161 West Fourteenth-street. There were present the Danish Consul, HAROLD DOLLNER, Esq., who sat on the right of the host; EDW. CUNARD, Esq., and many other gentlemen, principally English residents. The dining-room was tastefully draped with the English, Danish and American flags, and above the head of the chairman, was a fine drawing of the Prince of Wales.

Full justice having been done the good things, with which the table was amply supplied, Mr. ARCHIBALD rose and called upon the gentlemen present to fill their glasses.

SPEECH OF MR. ARCHIBALD.

"I am about," said he, "to give you a toast which I am satisfied will be drank by every gentleman in this room, with satisfaction and delight, more particularly on the present occasion. We have been celebrating this day a very auspicious event, that of the marriage of the Prince of Wales to Princess ALEXANDRA, of Denmark. That event will not only give much pleasure in this City to all who met the Prince when last in this country, but will add unbounded satisfaction to his Royal and bereaved parent, the Queen of England. [Hear and applause.] Her name has only to be mentioned to be both loved and respected, and wherever her dominions are, she lives in the affections of her subjects. I will not further detain you, but give the toast of

"The Queen of England." [A VOICE—"And may God bless her."]

Drank with much applause.

The National anthem, "God Save Victoria, Queen," was sung by the company standing.

Mr. ARCHIBALD again rose. He said:

I have just fulfilled the pleasing task of giving you the health of the Queen of England. I am now about to give you one which, I am satisfied, will be equally well received. The Prince of Wales has this day been married to a beautiful and accomplished Princess, daughter of the royal house of Denmark. [Applause.] The Prince of Wales, you all know, is a young man of the royal blood of England, and his partner is not a whit behind him, but is of a fine old stock. [Applause.] She is daughter of Prince CHRISTIAN, and is an ornament to her sex. From her high position, and also becoming the wife of the Prince of Wales, she is destined to move in a sphere hereafter that will cause her to be honored and respected. [Hear, hear.] May the Prince of Wales make as good a husband to his wife as his father did to his mother, our beloved Queen. [Much applause.] I shall now give you

"The Prince and Princess of Wales"—

Drank with applause.

The next toast Mr. ARCHIBALD said on his list was one which they would all drink with enthusiasm. The Danish Consul had honored them with his presence that evening. He could not forget that so early as the fifth century of the Christian era the Danish and English blood became commingled, and it was the Scandinavian element which added additional lustre to that of England. [Loud cheers.] Denmark was famed as being the seat of the fine arts, and has never yet lost its character in this respect. To Denmark, in her early days, England owed a great deal of her success. The Danes possessed courage and indomitable energy. It is on this occasion, then, that we must feel an increasing interest for both royal families. Prince CHRISTIAN, of Denmark, father to the Princess ALEXANDRA, was an excellent man, and at the death of his uncle, the present sovereign, he would be the next heir to the throne. I shall not detain you further, but give with much pleasure:

"The King of Denmark and his successors. Health and happiness to them."

This toast was received with bursts of enthusiasm.

The Danish Consul being loudly called on, returned thanks in a very feeling and appropriate address, which was listened to with much attention, and loudly applauded throughout. He related a few very pleasing anecdotes about Prince CHRISTIAN of Denmark, referring to his generosity, urbanity and kindness, and concluded by saying that such a father could not rear a bad child.

Mr. ARCHIBALD rose once more, called upon them to fill their glasses, and said: Although this fine country is at present in a distracted state, I cannot forego giving you

"The President of the United States."

The toast was very warmly received and applauded.

The toast of "The Danish Consul," "Mr. E. CUNARD," and others, followed, after which the assemblage broke up.

Observance of the Day in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, March 10.

To-day is observed as a strict holiday in honor of the marriage of the Prince of Wales. Places of business are closed. Flags are flying over the public buildings and along the principal streets. A *feu-de-joie* and a salute of one hundred guns were fired at noon. A parade of the volunteer forces, and a sham fight will take place this afternoon. There will be bonfires and illuminations this evening.

Political Conventions in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, March 10.

The Republican Union, the Constitutional Union and the Democratic parties had each a Convention here to-day for nominating State officers, and District Conventions for nominating two members of Congress. Much time was spent by the Committees of Conference to secure concert of action between two or more of the Conventions.

The Republican Union Convention nominated for Governor JAMES T. SMITH; for Lieutenant-Governor, SETH PADELFORD; for Attorney, ABRAHAM PAYNE—all of Providence; for Congress, Eastern District, THOMAS A. JENCKES, of Providence; Western District, NATHAN F. DIXON, of Westerly.

The Constitutional-Union Convention and the Democratic Convention nominated for Governor WM. W. HOPPIN, and for Attorney-General WALTER S. BURGES; ELISHA R. POTTER for Lieutenant-Governor, but he declined.

The Constitutional-Union Convention nominated WM. P. SHEFFIELD, of Newport, for Congress in the Eastern District, and made no nomination in the Western. The Democrats nominated GEORGE H. BROWNE for the Western District, but made no nomination for the Eastern. Adjourned Conventions will be held next week to fill vacancies.

THE STATE ELECTION LAST FALL.

The Controversy Between Thurlow Weed and Horace Greeley—Letter from Thurlow Weed.

To the Editors of the Albany Evening Journal:

In an effort to *conceal* rather than explain the causes to which the Democratic party owes its successes in the Fall and Spring elections, Mr. GREELEY, in his *Tribune* of Saturday, says:

"X. Certain active, unprincipled speculators in politics, who choose to be regarded as 'Seward men,' but whose cardinal rule is to take care of No. 1, and who, to that end, act under the personal guidance of Mr. THURLOW WEED."

I stated three months ago, that the *Tribune*, after reiterated *insinuations*, would finally make this specific accusation. It will be seen, therefore, that I knew the habit and nature of the *Tribune*. Though tardily obtained, (for I was verdant enough to believe in Mr. GREELEY's patriotism and simplicity for fifteen years,) I do know him now. Indeed, as the Canadian once said of a long since departed friend, Alderman BRADLEY, I should "know his hide in a tanyard."

The causes of the defeat of the Republican ticket last Fall are now so patent that brief space only is required to explain them. The *Tribune's* enormous circulation had infected the popular mind with its political heresies. A State Convention, composed largely of worthy and devoted Union men, whose judgments had been thus mislead, submitted itself to the guidance of Mr. GREELEY and a half a dozen other "unprincipled speculators in politics." Gov. MORGAN, whose re-nomination was suggested by every consideration of fitness and policy, was ignored. Gen. DIX, whose nomination would have united the whole Union sentiment and strength of the State, securing us a triumphant result, was rejected. Messrs. GREELEY, OPDYKE and FIELD, aspirants for the United States Senate, supposing the State sufficiently Abolitionized to adventure their chances upon that issue, demanded and made it.

With a ticket so formed as to leave old Whigs "out in the cold," a State Central Committee of "circumlocution" character was designated. That Committee knew "how not to do it," and that seems to have been the extent of its knowledge. Like the reckless heir to a large estate, Mr. GREELEY (whose State Committee established itself within sight of the "*Tribune* Building") presumed blindly upon the hundred thousand Union majority of the previous canvass. He evidently thought it impossible to squander so rich an inheritance in a single year.

When, a fortnight before the election, "coming events cast their shadows before," I went to New-York, and in cooperation with Messrs. SHERMAN, WAKEMAN and HARRIS, (minority but live members of the Executive Committee, *did* all in my power to save the election. I earnestly remonstrated against pressing the Abolition idea in *that* locality; and I urged the Committee to forego their scheme of bringing Gen. WADSWORTH to New-York for the purpose of making an Abolition speech.

I have only to appeal to the canvass to refute and confound Mr. GREELEY's false charge against electors whom he chooses to call "Seward men," for, whatever those who use them may do, figures themselves "won't lie." Gov. SEYMOUR's majority in the State was, say 10,000. His majority in the City of New-York was 32,000, and in Kings County 6,500. This is 13,000 more than the majority against Gov. MORGAN in New-York and Kings in 1860, showing a loss there greater than Gov. SEYMOUR's majority in the State. Gen. WADSWORTH was beaten, therefore, under Mr. GREELEY's nose, where he madly persisted in vomiting forth his Abolitionism.

The Republicans who, since Mr. GREELEY *dissolved* with Mr. SEWARD, because, as he complained, he did not get his share of offices, have incurred his displeasure, did their duty faithfully, and Mr. GREELEY knows it, for he was with them long enough to know that they are always faithful. He finds the People now, in their Town and City Elections, repudiating the issue he has forced, and in his disappointment and rage, endeavors to shirk the responsibility. But he cannot dodge either this or more fearful consequences. Ere long those who are bereaved of sons, husbands and brothers, will begin to inquire who *invited* the Cotton States to secede? who told them they had the right to withdraw from the Union? who stigmatized and taunted the Border States? who intensified the rebellion and perverted the war? who conspires with VALLANDIGHAM? who, when the life of the nation is dependent upon union, deals forth ribald denunciation against the Democratic party? who, in the darkest hour of the war, traitorously proclaimed that we must put down the rebellion in sixty days or "make peace upon the best attainable terms?" The day is coming, I repeat, when these and other questions will be sternly asked of an editor who won the confidence and betrayed the welfare and happiness of hundreds of thousands of readers. The day is coming when an insolent journal will not indulge its licentious tongue, or apply its indiscriminate lash with impunity; when an editor who intrigues secretly with a foreign Minister and a disloyal Member of Congress for "peace upon the best attainable terms," may not shower his foul accusations upon better and truer men; when those who do not wear the *Tribune* stripe, and support Mr. GREELEY for Governor, Senator and President, will not submit to be anathematized in its columns; and above all, when a fanatic, dazed, muddle-headed aspirant for office may not arrogantly lecture the President, defame his Cabinet, instruct Congress, depose Generals, and assume to command the army.

The loss of an election in ordinary times was of but slight practical importance. Mr. GREELEY could indulge his vagaries then without serious injury to the general welfare. But now his incendiarism imperils vital interests; now he wantonly scatters what subsequent prudence can neither gather nor bind. He is, however, but laying up wrath against the day of wrath; and let him be admonished in season, for if he continues playing away all that good and wise men cherish, he is provoking retributions compared with which his remorse for the "On to Richmond" bravado will be as nothing.

Happily, the public mind is reacting. A healthier tone is discernable. Ultraism subsides. Neither OPDYKE, nor FIELD, nor GREELEY thrust their Abolitionism upon the meeting at the Cooper Institute on Friday evening. The resolutions and the speeches were patriotic and sensible. Let this spirit be diffused among the people; let us hear less of epithet and denunciation, and we may hope for a return of that union and devotion to the Government which, during the first year of the rebellion, sent half a million of gallant men, irrespective of party, to the field, the remains of one-third of whom are now fertilizing the soil they sought to rescue from rebellion. But if, for not wearing an abolition livery, men are to be indiscriminately stigmatized as "Copperheads," we are hopelessly divided, and our country irretrievably lost.

Congress has armed the Government with all the powers that its exigencies required. The Administration is clothed with extraordinary financial and military authority. The Federal Government is now its own banker, and its armies are to be levied independent of State agencies. In the first year of the war our young men rushed voluntarily to the field, and our banks as voluntarily supplied the Government with ways and means. *Mark the change, and read not the lesson it teaches carelessly.* Onerous laws can only be carried into effect "with the consent of the governed." Since the Congress was chosen by which the Conscription law was enacted, there has been a political revolution in four of the largest States in the Union. There are causes for such reaction. Let those who are responsible for the country's welfare seek and profit by them.

The compulsory laws of the last Congress, if beneficially executed, must have the concurrence of the popular will. The public sentiment must approve them. This approval cannot be obtained by proscription and denunciation. Half a million of men will not again "go to their graves like beds," under the threats of political hyenas who remain at home howling. This, by the way, is a peculiarity of Abolition fanaticism. The "one idea men" do their utmost to aggravate the horrors of war, but take precious care not to expose their own craven carcases. They are found, not with the

"Grappling vigor, and rough frown of war,"

but in lecture-rooms, upon rostrums and in editorial chairs, babbling about "negro regiments," that only have an ideal existence, and hurling anathemas at those who fight for the Union. Take, for example, a clergyman who perpetrates an annual anniversary oration in honor of the "Jerry Rescuers," urging the farmers of Onondaga to devote *their* sons to the war, while his own sons are engaged in peaceful occupations.

And here let me do justice to one gentleman whose position I misapprehend. GERRIT SMITH, I am happy to learn, has the sense to see that if we preserve our country, Slavery will get the reward due to rebellion.

While, on the one hand, owl-like fanaticism is loosening its hold upon the people, it is gratifying to see, on the other, secession madness purifying the atmosphere of Connecticut. The scarcely-suppressed disloyalty of the Democratic State Convention, and the ill-concealed disunion proclivities of its nominee for Governor, will save it and the country from the humiliation which his election would bring upon both.

Our Government and Union, if dependent upon party, will surely perish. No such organization is strong enough to save either. And rulers and peoples should lose no time in accepting and realizing this truth. I care not what party prevails, or how elections result, if the "Stars and Stripes are nailed to the mast-head." Loyalty to the Union—fidelity to its Government, are the only tests worth preserving. And when, in good faith, all true men rise to this measure of duty—brushing out of their way the network of party, forgetting that they were, under other circumstances, "Anti-Slavery" men, "Americans," "Whigs," "Republicans" or "Democrats," and remembering only that they are brothers banded together to uphold a Government and Union richly worth all the sacrifices of blood and treasure their preservation may cost—then, and only then, shall we be assured that the Republic will live to confer again its blessing upon a people whose waywardness provoked chastening rather than destruction.

THURLOW WEED.

EXCITING NEWS FROM UTAH.

A Collision Between the Military and the Mormons Imminent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, March 9.

A collision between the military and the Mormon citizens is imminent. Gov. HARDING and Associate Justices WAITE and DRAKE, it is understood, have called upon Col. CONNER to arrest BRIGHAM YOUNG and Counselors KIMBALL and WELLS. The Judge of the District Court can serve any civil process, but the citizens are in arms, determined to prevent the arrest of their leaders. Other National officers, and the Mormon citizens, have telegraphed Gen. WRIGHT to restrain Col. CONNER till an investigation can be had. A Colonel of the United States Army, who had left for Washington, has been arrested by Col. CONNER and brought back. It is presumed that his intentions were unfavorable to Col. CONNER's military interference.

GRAND GATHERING OF COPPERHEADS AT STAMFORD.

C. L. Vallandigham and Fernando Wood Open the Ball in Connecticut.

The Democrats of the quiet village of Stamford and its surroundings assembled last evening in Seeley Hall, pursuant to a call, in large numbers to hear their two great champions expound the law and Constitution. The meeting was enthusiastic, and at times boisterous, mingling hisses with cheers. E. P. WHITING, Esq., was made Chairman, and with a few remarks, thanking his friends for the honor conferred, introduced Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, who spoke nearly one hour in a rather subdued manner, by no means launching out as he did at the Broadway meeting of Copperheads a few evenings ago.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM'S SPEECH.

He reviewed the acts of the Administration, depicting in very vivid terms the last three days of the late Congress. The conscription act he denounced as infamous and unconstitutional. The South, he said, had no reason to take up arms—all their grievances could have been settled satisfactorily had they remained in the Union; and had he been in the South at the time the secession movement was inaugurated, he should have impressed this upon them. He thought well of New-England, and paid a flattering compliment to its people; and he was not one of those who favored the idea of leaving her out in the cold. He then eulogized SEYMOUR and ELLSWORTH, and closed with a compliment to SEYMOUR, urging the Democracy to stand by him.

SPEECH OF FERNANDO WOOD.

Hon. FERNANDO WOOD was then introduced. He said that it had been his intention, on the close of the late campaign in New-York, not to enter the political arena for one year to come, but the hour had arrived for bold men to take the stand. The war was uncalled for. He had given freely of his means and influence to assist the Government, but his voice was now for peace. He declared the Conscription act unconstitutional, and were he elected Governor of Connecticut, not a man should be forced from the State by this act without walking over his dead body, and he was satisfied that SEYMOUR, their candidate, entertained this same view. He considered it their duty to stand by and elect him. Furthermore, he said, that on the 13th day of December last, propositions for an armistice, or peace, were left in the hands of the President, which, had they been adopted, would have settled this matter by the 1st of April, amicably, and to the satisfaction of the people both North and South. Of that matter he was assured, but the propositions, he was bound as a gentleman, to withhold from the public, until such time as he could make them known without violating his honor. When he stumped the State three years ago, he then informed the people, that if the State was carried for the Democratic nominee civil war would be averted. Now he announced to them, that if Gov. SEYMOUR were elected the Union would be restored. He closed by urging the people to use their utmost exertions to bring about this much desired result.

Mr. W. was loudly applauded throughout his speech and the meeting broke up with nine rousing cheers for VALLANDIGHAM, WOOD and SEYMOUR.

A Blockade-Runner Chased.

A Bermuda paper, of the 25th ult., notices the arrival at St. George of the neutral British steamer *Cornubia*, from Wilmington, N. C., with a cargo of cotton and tobacco. The *Cornubia* reports having been hotly chased by four of the Federal blockading fleet, but escaped by superior fleetness.

[Advertisement.]

The Spring number of Mme. DEMOREST's *Mirror of Fashions* now ready, and sold everywhere. Price 25 cents. Every lady, mother, milliner and dressmaker should see the splendid Spring number. The fashion plates, engravings, and full-sized patterns in this number are truly elegant.

[Advertisement.]

The Miasma and foul vapors generated by the hot sun will be far more deadly to our volunteers than the enemy's bayonets. In the Indian and Crimean campaigns, HOLLOWAY's PILLS were used in enormous quantities. They kept the troops in perfect health. Only 25c. per box. Soldiers, supply yourselves. 217

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Bio Bio, for New-Orleans and Havana.—For New-Orleans—Mrs. Miller, Thomas J. Jeffries, B. R. Plumley, Henry Thompson, Shepherd Brooks, Z. M. Lane, Leopold Marcus, A. C. Hoering, George D. Lunt, James N. Balch, Mrs. Blohm, A. G. Alexander, L. Hase, T. E. Selmes, E. S. Conner, Ygnacio Gonzales, Pedro Camusso, Ann Grogs, Joseph Burger, Lewis Tardi, Nicholas Fernandez, Archibald Kerr, John Halmond, A. Risinger. For Havana—Lespinasse Nicolas, Mrs. Pelletier, C. Schultz, Edward Arnos, William Dale, John McLean, Angel Gonzales, Henry Meek and wife, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, for New-Orleans and Havana.—Dr. F. Straube, F. B. Freeman, Capt. J. K. Kerry, S. A. Mott, John Bruce, Capt. S. Gregory, S. Horn, Miss E. Horn, Mrs. H. G. Wilson and 2 children, J. D. Wild, B. Sonarens, H. Hechney, M. Rosenbine, E. Parrott, F. Murray, W. O. Stone, W. A. Fowler, W. D. O'Brien, M. H. Chambers, J. G. Acertano, F. Toupenery, and 36 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 19	Sun sets..... 6 03	Moon rises...12 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 11 30	Gov. Island..12 20	Hell Gate.. 1 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, March 10.

Cleared.

Steamers Africa, Moodie, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships C. A. Farwell, Amesbury, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Daniel Webster, Griver, London, E. E. Morgan & Co.; Missouri, Hughes, Glasgow, W. & A. Nelson; Resolute, Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Bark Romance, Duncan, Philadelphia.

Brigs J. B. Nevins, (Br.,) Tilley, Trinidad, Brett, Son & Co.; J. C. Avery, Pendleton, Point-a-Petre, Miller & Houghton; John Freeman, Crowell, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.; Abbott Lawrence, Fuller, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; Proteus, (Dan.,) Jurgensen, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Forest King, Briggs, Philadelphia, J. R. Dow; Jesse Williamson, Winsmore, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Pocahontas, Berry, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Maria Fleming, Shaw, Wilmington, J. W. McKee; Charles McD., Baker, York River, T. B. Chase & Co.; Stag, (Br.,) Gould, Funchal, E. B. Ware & Co.; A. Gerrill, Higgins, Philadelphia, Merrill & Abbott; T. J. Tool, Cooper, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Juno, Sweet, Washington, Brett, Son & Co.; W. B. Baker, Prince, Bath, Merrill & Abbott; Loyal Scranton, Lowndes, Fortress Monroe, J. W. Elwell & Co.; George Conover, Jones, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Florence, Snow, Matagorda Bay, Jam., J. B. Chase; W. D. S. Hyer, (Br.,) Marsden, Nassau, Smith & Lockwood; Ann Gibson, McCormick, Nassau, Smith & Lockwood.

Sloop Ranger, Delyraff, New-Haven, Briggs & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Thompson, New-Orleans March 1, and Havana March 5, with cotton, sugar and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken. In lat. 30 46, lon. 79 40, signalized the Am. ship Jennie Eastman, bnd. N.

Steamer Parkersburgh, Hoffman, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Windward, (of New-Bedford,) Smith, San Francisco Nov. 28, with mdse. to W. T. Coleman & Co. Had very light winds off Cape Horn.

U. S. transport ship Lucinda, (of Bath,) Smith, New-Orleans 18 ds., with old iron to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Bark Arthur Pardew, (Br., of Plymouth, Eng.,) Davis, Algoa Bay Jan. 5, and St. Helena Jan. 23, with wool to Nagler & Weisford.

Bark Alceta, Gollison, New-Orleans 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Peck & Church.

Bark Nonantum, (of Boston,) Edwards, New-Orleans 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Crocker Wood & Co.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Duell, Barbados Feb. 21, Martinique 22d, St. Kitts 24th, and St. Thomas 25th, with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Clarence, (Br., of Fleetwood,) Jackson, Bermuda Feb. 25, in ballast to order.

Brig Prince Alfred, (Br., of Halifax, N. S.,) Insth, Nassau, N. P., March 2, with cotton, resin and turpentine to H. J. & C. A. DeWolf. Vessels left before reported.

Brig Elba, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Beckwith, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to D. R. DeWolf.

Brig Alma, (Br., of Nassau,) Bode, Truxillo Feb. 24, with hides to Leaycraft & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Thomas Owen, (of Portland, Me.,) Pettingill, Nuevitas Feb. 26, with sugar and molasses to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Resolute, Gray, Ponce, P. R., Feb. 24, with sugar and molasses to Waydell & Co.

Schr. J. B. Johnson, Hunter, Philadelphia, with coal.

Schr. W. H. Dennis, Lowell, Philadelphia, with coal.

Schr. Ruth Halsey, Tenney, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ocean Star, Ham, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Allen, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

BELOW—Brig Persia, also 1 bark and 2 brigs unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

Sailed.

Steamship Bio Bio, for New-Orleans and Havana.

Ships John J. Boyd, Hilton Andrews, Willey, William Frothingham, Deutschland, Catharine, George Hurlbut, Linda, Delphin Rust.

Barks Greyhound, Taller, Ellen Morris, Crink, Urania, Princess Alexandria.

Brigs Jane, Bluenose, M. E. Ladd, Abby Thaxter, T. R. Wattson, Esquimaux, Regina, Batchelor, C. W. King, Richmond, G. Leonard, Perry, (U. S.)

Schooners S. C. Campbell, O. Ward, Adelaide, Abby Ferrest, and 50 others.

Miscellaneous.

The British vessels in port are dressed with colors to-day, on account of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, which was announced to come off on the 10th March.

The brig Thomas Owen, from Nuevitas Feb. 26, and the bark Mayflower, from Barbados Feb. 21, Martinique 22d, St. Kitts 24th, and St. Thomas 25th, report having heard of no privateers at either of the above ports.

Capt. Gray, of the brig Resolute, from Ponce, P. R., Feb. 24, heard of no privateers having been around the Island of Porto Rico.

The U. S. ship Courier, for Port Royal, is at anchor in the North River, and will sail the first fair wind.

Spoken, &c.

Alabama—U. S. gunboat, off Martinique Feb. 24, bnd. in.

C. Nichols—bark, from Callao, for Boston, March 7, lat. 38 20, lon. 83 40.

Windward—ship, from San Francisco for New-York, Feb. 28, lon. 72.

Golden Horn—ship, from London, Feb. 10, lat. 15 02 S., lon. 30 17 W.

G. D. King—schr., from Machias for Cardenas, Feb. 27, lat. 26 50, lon. 70.

Maria—schr., hence, for Para, March 5, lat. 38 12, lon. 70 50.

Shatemuc—ship, Pynard, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, March 6, lat. 39 20, lon. 72 20.

Foreign Ports.

At Algoa Bay, Jan. 5, ships Good Hope, for Boston, ldg.; Nonpareil, wtg. charter.

At St. Helena Jan. 23, wh. bark Osceola, of and for New-Bedford, from South Atlantic, with 1,040 sperm, put in for medical advice.

At Nuevitas Feb. 26, bark John Andrews, disg.; brigs Calmuck, for New-York in 2 ds.; Pedro Sanchez, Dole, wtg. cargo; Wm. A. Dresser, disg.

At Barbados Feb. 21, bark N. H. Gastone, hence, wtg. orders; ship ——, of Boston, with a cargo of guano, just arrived.

At Martinique Feb. 23, and St. Kitts Feb. 24, no Am. vessels.

At St. Thomas Feb. 25, U. S. ship Shepherd Knapp. The U. S. steamer Vanderbilt sld. Feb. 23 on a cruise.

At Ponce, P. R., Feb. 24, brigs Scotland, Francis, from Barbados for New-York in 10 ds.; Black Hawk, McLeod, for do. in 5 ds.; schrs. Maria Hall, Bartlett, from Boston; Laura T. Holmes, Cook, for New-Haven in 18 ds.; Cornelia, for New-York in 10 ds.; Belle, from St. Thomas.

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JAN. 24, 1863.

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